ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,253—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 4 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon — 19th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews. 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole — 2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour. 9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon. 16th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon — 23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole — 30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe — 7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon — 14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson 21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole — 28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews. 4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon. 11th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler. 18th "
SHANNON	4189	F. Cole — 25th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour. 2nd July.
CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon — 9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe. 16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole — 23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson 30th "

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 690	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	16th Mar. 1898
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1(6)	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, viâ St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Albert	19th March 1898 Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flanolin...	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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NARIES, &c.,

RAFTS

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th March, 1898, at 2½ p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

OR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 17th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah in the foregoingor any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 21th March, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons about the 15th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 8th April, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	3,685	31st March 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th March, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March, 10 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
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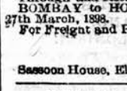

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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All early applicants will receive
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OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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THE
GENUINE ROVER MACHINE
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BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
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HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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BAHADUR CIGARS
UNLESS YOU WANT
"THE BEST."

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SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."
GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID, CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP, PHENYLE, CRESOL, NAPHTHALINE, POTASH PERMANGANATE, CALVERTS' McDOUGALL'S, SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES', LITTLE'S, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM, ETC.
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SPECIAL PREPARATIONS,
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MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germicides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.
KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FRESHLY MADE SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS
ARE PEERLESS
SPECIFIC for DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD SKIN ERUPTIONS, CLIMATIC EFFECTS
WILL THOROUGHLY cleanse the SYSTEM
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.
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Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S ONLY
ALWAYS FRESH AND SWEET
ALWAYS FLUID AND BRIGHT
KEMP'S ONLY
GUARANTEED to be the product of the highest grade of Red Jamaica Root.
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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
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HELICAL "POLO" STANDING MOUNT.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—
1. Mounted and started from standing position.
2. Stopped at rest with both feet touching ground, and restarted from such position.
3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
4. The safest for riding among Street traffic.
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7. Speed equal to any.
8. Its safety is equalled by none.
9. Its strength is equalled to any fair weight and work.
10. Its weight is the lowest possible with safety.
11. Weight with Roadster Pneumatic Tyres and Leather Chain cover, about 30 lbs.
12. Designed to produce an absolutely safe mount for Town Riding, a convenient Mount for Hunting.
13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
14. It is the best Type of Machine for use as a Military Cycle.
15. Superfine in respect both to Material and Workmanship.
16. Every component, whether a large limb or small nut is subjected to most careful Scrutiny before any work is put on it.
17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
18. The bearings throughout of all the Premier Machines are of Special construction and are all accurately ground after hardening.

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.
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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
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The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	38 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 1	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected on Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.
MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.
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Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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FOR MARCH, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE FOR LONDON.
COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.
PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE FIRST CLASS new Steamer "ILE DE LA REUNION," 3,700 tons, will be despatched from here about the FIRST WEEK in MAY to be followed by another Steamer about the end of MAY.
FIRST SALOON ..... £25.
Cuisine a la Francaise. For further particulars apply to—
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

THE S. S. "BEDOUIN," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the STREAM. CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO within 48 hours, otherwise steamer will DISCHARGE same into lighters at CONSIGNEES' risk and expense.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1898.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. PIZZARELO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 13th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Shed, and all Claims for Short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
ompay, 12th March, 1898.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING H. M.'S COMMON PRISON and the GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORK HOUSE from 1st April 1898, to 31st March 1899, are invited by the Superintendent of those Institutions and will be received upto 4 P.M., of the 19th instant.
All particulars with forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of H. M.'s COMMON PRISON.
H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, 12th March, 1898.

NOTICE.
BY order of H.E. the Minister to H.H. the Nizam's Government, contained in the Rukkar of the Board of Revenue, No 435, dated 15th Farvardi 1307 Fasli, Notice is hereby given to the Public that after a month and a-half from this date, *i.e.* the 22nd Khurdad 1307 F., corresponding with 26th April, 1898, the CUSTOM HOUSES at MOMINABAD and HINGOLI CANTONMENTS will be CLOSED, and the DUTIES on all IMPORTS which are at present collected in these Cantonments will after the expiration of the above period be levied on the Import and Export of Goods at the frontier Custom Nakas in accordance with the rules and regulations now in force at the other Frontier Nakas of His Highness' Dominions Hyderabad (Deccan).
IMAD NAWAZ JUNG,
Commissioner of Customs.
Dated 11th March, 1898.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the fourth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1898.
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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SCIENTIFIC, INSTTRUCTIVE, AMUSING, WHY I CAN SEE MY BONES!!! WELL.
IT'S SIMPLY MARVELLOUS.
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All the latest in the trade.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)
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COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick
"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.
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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.
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From Steward (London) and other Makers.
NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.
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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY,
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NEW BOOKS by EVERY MAIL STEAMER. A large and varied Stock of Standard Authors always available. Novels by all the Favourite Authors, Gift Books, Bound Books, suitable for Presentation. Scientific and Professional Books.
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Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known Makers, principally Elliott Brothers and W.F. Stanley, for whom we are the appointed Agents. The guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as these makers is highly esteemed by the Profession, although instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.
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Correspondence Cards, Foreign and Inland Note Paper, Mourning Stationery, Ball Programmes and Menus, Masonic Designs, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery.
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Monograms designed by experienced Artists. Arms, Crests and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.
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A Catalogue of all publications free. Advance payment for periods of six months or one year. Newspapers are posted direct from England to the address of Subscribers.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIA, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES, WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAGHUNATH JESANG of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.
VALABHDAS SHIWJI and PRAGJI BHIMJEE, two of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will.....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 3rd day of March, 1898.
Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTIM & KOLA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
The property of a gentleman, consisting of teak and black wood furniture such as camp and writing tables, chairs, meatsafe, whatnot, sofas, easy chairs, cupboard, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, new folding harmonium, verandahs, etc.
1 cottage piano by Brinsmead.
9 cases, each 4 dozen quarts ale.
14 cases, each 7 dozen pints ale.
3 cases, each 4 dozen quarts stout.
1 case, 8 dozen pints stout.
An invoice of enamelledware consisting of chamberpots, kettles, frypans, bowls, plates, basins, pie-dishes, jugs, spittoons, saucepans, grills, soap and teeth brush dishes, soup-tureens, teapots, sugar basins, creamjugs, cullenders, ladles, water dippers, buckets, &c.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Imperialist.—
J. H. 1270}—2 cases brass padlocks.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome high wheel dog-cart with hood.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand bicycle with pneumatic tyre.
1 lady's tricycle and 1 gent's bicycle.
1 lady's new bicycle of first class English make with Dunlop tyres complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, first-rate boudoir cottage piano by Boundy, English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Windsower, fish aquarium with gold fish, pneumatic bicycle, wind-proof, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of H. E. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF CAWNPORE-MADE TENTS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Cooperage Ground, near the Bandstand, the following tents, the property of the late H. S. READ, Esq.:—
ON PLOT NO. 6.
1 double pole tent ..... 20 feet by 36 feet.
1 single pole tent ..... 18 „ by 20 „
1 Shamiana ..... 16 „ by 16 „
2 Rowtees ..... 16 „ by 8 „
1 Sleeping pal ..... 12 „ by 12 „
1 necessary tent, and a lot of poles, tent bags, etc.
ON PLOT NO. 8.
1 double pole tent ..... 14 feet by 24 feet.
1 double pole tent ..... 18 „ by 32 „
1 Rowtee.
ON PLOT NO. 29.
1 Hill tent ..... 12 feet by 12 feet
The above are now on view.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, cottage piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. W. F. MANSFIELD, and Mr. J. LONERGAN, leaving Bombay.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—
A quantity of unserviceable medical stores, etc., etc.,
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of begonias, ferns, lilies, orchids, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. F. N. GRAHAM, Esq.
The above are on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at AIZA, Free Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, etc., etc., the property of T. E. TUFFIELD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of surplus stock-in-trade of furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, etc., etc., at No. 2 Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Markets:—
On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brother, who have removed their shop to their new premises, at No. 11, Chuckla Street, consisting of suites of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room, and office furniture, iron and brass-bedsteads and single bedsteads, perambulators, carpets, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, ornaments, bicycles, large iron fire-proof safes, and other sundry articles too numerous to mention.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in lots, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process:—
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russell Bauk, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Oomerwada, Taluka Chorasee, in the registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey Nos. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 5a acres and 10 goontas or thereabouts, (including that portion of the said piece of land which was ceded to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing, dated 28th March, 1883) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Sahara Gali, formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rossaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the south by Bardoli High Road, on or towards the east by a canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill, and situated on the left side of the main building.
The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopkinson's patent corrugated flues, each all mountings and fittings complete, made by Hinks, Shanton and Co., and one economiser with feed pump donkey, feed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow opener, lap machine, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and Sons, and some by Platt Brothers, drawing frames, slubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Lang, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, leather, machinery, fletting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and tieing machines, &c., &c.
The Mill consists of about 10,310 spindles in all, and they are in working order.
For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.
On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement, dwelling-house and stable built thereon, situate at Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No.——, and Street No. 5 A, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the mortgagor, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the private passage belonging to the mortgagor and beyond that by the property of the mortgagor, and on or towards the south by the property of M s. Lake, and which said premises are occupied by the mortgagor's tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.
On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, the following property:—
Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 902 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the west by the property of I. B. King Macbeth, on or towards the north by the property of the mortgagor, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Hajee Abdoola Jetaker, and on or towards the south by the private passage of the mortgagor, and beyond that by the property hereinafter secondly described, and which said messuage is registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. and Street No. 5B, and are now occupied by the mortgagor's tenants.
And Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and building now in the course of erection, situated at Ripon Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Pecrozali Sorabjee Cowasjee Loha, on or towards the west by the property of the mortgager, on or towards the north by the private passage belonging to the mortgagor and beyond that by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowji, Solicitors, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF "IVY COTTAGE" AT COLABA CAUSEWAY, NEXT TO MESSRS. LEOPOLD & Co.
On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—
A wooden bungalow, known as "Ivy Cottage," for removal.
BONA-FIDE.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Workshop, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a large size kerosine oil stove by Rippingill, also a coal and wood stove, a well-made breeding aviary for canaries, etc., also a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, etc., etc., the property of A. B. DUGGAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TELLI MOHOLLA.
Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1899, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—
All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 168 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 167 6-9 square yards, making together 275 3-9 square yards or thereabouts; and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1158, 1160 and 1160, new Nos. 8325 and 8326, old Survey Nos. 2290, 1—2291 and 2—2291, and new Survey Nos. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street alias Tallee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward, Nos. 73 and 74, and street Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Shaikoola Saheb, and on or towards the south by the Temple of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1898.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, IRON, &c.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, post plates, purlins, doors, windows, old iron, gate, Singapore planks, iron pipes, rafters, battens, etc., etc.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Forbes road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.
For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.
THE busy Season having set in, this Bank has again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.
By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1898-99, will be received up to 15th March, 1898, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tender and specification and all other information can be obtained.
Byculla, 8th March, 1898.

NOTICE.
BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Bath House, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 5-30 P.M.
H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

CLERK & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.
WE have always in STOCK a LARGE COLLECTION of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Presentation Goods, Fancy Figures, Table Ornaments, Lady Companions Game-Boxes, Albums, Indian Figures, &c.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,390,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK OF LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the East.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro-duce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and no exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, ...m., 8-51s. Low water, 8-40m., 9-18s.
...ber of Commerce, ballot for three Elective ...t Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
...icipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
...noor Mills, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
... Bay Bath Company, Bath House, 5-30 p.m.

...NGE'S BOOK.—The steamer Shastri entered the ...on Saturday.

...HT CLUB (POMPLET CLASS RACE).—The Pom-Class Race, postponed from Thursday, 3rd in-, will be recalled on Thursday, 17th instant, ...at 4-30 p.m.

...ONOURING A MILL SUPERINTENDENT.—A plea-gathering assembled, yesterday morning, on the ...ff Bunder to bid bon voyage to Mr. D. C. ...ade, who proceeded to Goa, his native country, ...ree months' leave. Mr. Athalde is now Superin-...ent of the group of eight Mills belonging to ...rs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, and by his ...ity, honesty, and dint of hard work rose to the ...ion he now holds from a mere clerk. The presence ...me of the leading native merchants, mill manna-..., assistant superintendents, carding and spinning ...ters, clerks, mill store suppliers, and a host of ...-hands showed how popular Mr. Athalde is with ...n all. On his driving up the bunder he was ...s cordially received by those present and passed ...e time in conversation with them all. Before ...ove was made to the bunder steps Mr. Athalde ... garlanded, and as the s. s. Savitri weighed ...hor three cheers were raised for him.

...FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL FROM A TREE.—...r. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Satur-..., at Upper Mahim, touching the death of a Ma-...medan lad, named Abdul Kadur Shaik Mahomed, ...d ten years, son of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hoo-..., a servant, employed in the service of Mr. Dady ...nekji Limji, of Peddar Road. At noon, about ...elve days ago, deceased climbed up a soap-nut tree ...the compound of his father's house, to collect some ...p-nuts, when the branch on which he was stand-...suddenly bent down and he fell to the ground, ...was picked up by his grandfather and taken into ...house. He was conscious, and stated that he had ...tained no injury. The lad appeared to be all right ...d went about playing until about three days after, ...en he complained of pain in his chest. Some ...sehold remedies were tried, but proved ineffective. ...e deceased grew worse and died at half-past 2 ...ock on Saturday morning. A verdict of acciden-...death was recorded.

...LLNESS AND SUICIDE.—On Friday afternoon, ...rsetbai, a Parsee woman, aged thirty-seven ...rs, wife of Bomanji Pestonji Echapooria, a fitter, ...loyed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and re-...ing at Sopari Baugh Road, committed suicide ...drowning herself in a well near her house. From ...inquiry held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on ...urday morning, it appears that the deceased had ...n for the last eight years suffering from asthma, ...ich at intervals gave her much trouble. On Thurs-...y morning she complained to her husband of diffi-...ty of breathing. Bomanji went to work in the ...morning and when he returned in the evening he ...found she was worse. Some mustard was applied to ...the chest and on the following morning she appeared ...to be a little easier and took some tea which her ...aughter had prepared. The husband again went to ...work, and on returning home for midday meal, he ...found her seated on a cot, breathing with difficulty. ...Some medicine was fetched for her, and about 6 ...o'clock in the evening, while Bomanji was away ...from home, deceased left the house and jumped into ...a well at the back of the house. On an alarm being ...raised by her daughter, a Parsee jumped in and ...tied a rope round the deceased, who was then hauled ...up. She was alive, but unconscious. A medical ...practitioner was sent for and an attempt was made ...to resuscitate her, but without success, and she died ...within two hours of her removal from the well. A ...verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of death registration is much exercising the minds of the people at the present moment, and I beg permission to be allowed to say a few words about it, having reason to believe that my position and views in regard to it are variously understood and represented. For the present it will suffice to give the bare outlines of my proposals, and it will be seen therefrom that there is no foundation whatever for the loud whispers heard outside that my proposals were made in entire disregard of the feelings and religious customs of the people, and the means and mode of life of the poor of the city. The principle underlying my scheme is examination of the sick and not the dead. It is so arranged that every opportunity and facility is given to the poor and others to obtain the necessary certificate of the nature of the last illness *before* death, so that there is no delay or hindrance in the disposal of the corpses or any interference with the religious scruples of any community. The scheme, in brief, is this:—(1) The basis of death registration shall be a certificate of the nature of the last illness given by duly qualified medical practitioner, who has treated the case or was called in only to certify the nature of the last illness. (2) In the case of those under qualified medical treatment, the necessary certificate will be obtained from the regular medical attendant. (3) In the case of those not taking qualified medical treatment, but able to pay for the necessary medical certificate, a local medical practitioner shall be called in to examine the sick and certify the nature of the illness. (4) In the case of those not under any treatment, and unable to pay for the necessary medical examination and certificate by a local medical practitioner, the services of local official medical Inspectors or sub-registrars will be at their disposal gratis. Each district will have several medical Inspectors with sub-offices which shall remain open night and day. Just as someone goes from the house of sickness to fetch one's regular medical attendant, or the nearest doctor, so also in the case of the sick poor a message from the house of sickness has to be sent to the nearest local Health office. The office sends an official medical Inspector. He enters all details in duplicate. One form he leaves at the house of sickness, and the other he takes with him to be filled at the office. He shall revisit the patient when necessary and note down all further developments, if any. Should death occur, the form left at the house of sickness is presented at the local Health office, where it will be at once exchanged for the necessary certificate and permit for the disposal of the corpse. (5) All corpses without the necessary certificate mentioned in 2, 3, and 4, will be treated as suspicious cases, and the procedure in regard to them will be the following—should the corpse be desired to be disposed of without any inquiry or examination, it will be allowed to be so disposed of, but the corpse will be treated as a plague case and the house of death and the parties concerned will be treated accordingly. Of course, when there is no objection to inquiry, the cause of death would be ascertained without much difficulty, and the procedure will be adapted to the result of the inquiry. It is difficult to conceive any opposition from the people to a measure requiring them to furnish a medical certificate of the nature of the last illness, if such as are unable to pay for it are given the means for obtaining the same, and the privacy of the zenana is respected by the employment of female medical officers. The State desires to know the cause of every death in the city, i.e., the nature of the illness that ends fatally in any case. Every facility is given to the people to give the authorities the desired information. The information is most necessary just now in the interests of the people themselves, for the double purpose of watching and controlling the epidemic, and protecting the people from the danger of infection through wilful concealment of plague cases by their neighbours. It is quite clear, I trust, that the above scheme is not in conflict with any of the religious usages of the people, and does not inflict any hardship on the poor; on the contrary, such a proposal would be admirably adapted for doing away with search parties altogether, which have, undoubtedly, caused much hardship and harassment, with which it is impossible not to sympathise very keenly. Another very excellent result will be that there will be a marked drop in the general mortality, for not a few deaths occur every day through the evil effects of the dread of search parties on persons lying seriously ill from diseases other than plague.—Yours, &c.,

March 12. K. N. BAHADURJI.

PARSEE FUNERALS AND POLO PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have observed a letter from a Mr. Suntook regarding Parsee funerals. Will you allow me to suggest that Mr. Suntook that the maidan is recreation ground? If Mr. Suntook wants to carry corpses to the Towers of Silence, let him and his company stick to the Queen's Road. If they prefer to make short cuts in procession across a polo ground, they must take their chance of being bowled over. This is so very obvious that it is only the delicious modesty of Mr. Suntook's request that induces me to notice it.—Yours, &c.,

March 12. A SPECTATOR.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th March 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 5th March, 1898	7,919,500
Balance to be remitted from 6th March to 31st March 1898	2,080,500

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceregal party for the tour through Kangra and Kulu consist of Lord and Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, the Private Secretary, Surgeon-Colonel Franklin, and Captains Grimston and Adams, A.-D.-C.'s. The Viceroy will reach Simla about April 20th.

THE official report shows how fine a wheat harvest may be expected in certain parts of India. In the Punjab the yield is expected to be 9 per cent. above the average: in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the outturn will probably exceed the average: Bengal will give a 15-anna crop: in Bombay the area sown is much smaller than usual: in Berar the yield will be only 56 per cent. of the average, and in the Nizam's territory only two-thirds; but the Central Provinces expect a 13-anna crop.

FROM calculations made by the firms most interested in the wheat trade it would appear that about one million tons of wheat will be exported this summer, of which about one-half will be shipped at Karachi. With wheat at 35s. per bushel in London a headsome margin of profit exists for the trade in India. The price for April delivery at Cawnpore is at present Rs. 3-6 per maund against the usual average price of Rs. 2-14. At such rates one million tons represent nearly ten crores of rupees in value. Zamindars and cultivators alike are plainly entering upon a season of prosperity, after the famine. Last year the exports of wheat could be counted in hundreds of tons only.

MR. DAVIES, the holder of the Punjab Lawn Tennis Championship, met Mr. Gamble in the final round of the Lahore Tournament on Thursday, and after losing the first two sets, won the next three in succession.

MR. E. F. JACOB, Traffic Manager of the North-Western Railway, has gone on eight months' furlough from the 2nd instant. Mr. H. P. Burt, Deputy Traffic Manager, officiates for Mr. Jacob during his absence on leave.

THE Government of India has granted Mrs. Emily Beatty, widow of the Rev. E. T. Beatty, Senior Chaplain, Madras Establishment, a pension of £105 per annum during widowhood, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant. The late Mr. Beatty died from exposure while on service at the Frontier.

THE Madras Government estimates its Land Revenue in 1897-98 at 537·23 lakhs, and in 1898-99 at 561·98 lakhs. Of the increase in the latter year 5·29 lakhs are put down to settlement increase in Godavery, Kistna and Anantapur.

WE hear that from the marks, or rather absence of marks, on some of the rifles surrendered by the tribesmen, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, suspicion is once more being aroused that in some instances the Amir of Afghanistan has been the source of supply. Arms stolen from corps or taken away by deserters are known by the regimental initial and number as well as by the date and monogram of the arsenal from which issued. Arms made from components incompletely converted are readily recognisable by their rough manufacture. Arms without any marks might have been stolen from arsenals; the number of these is, however, known to be very few. In 1883 several thousand M. H rifles were presented to the Amir. These were marked on the butt with date of issue and arsenal monogram; but in fifteen years, unless care is taken to renew the marking, it would become obliterated. Also the marking can, if desired, be easily removed. If many weapons are found without any marks, they may reasonably be viewed with suspicion as capable of having come from Afghanistan. It will, however, be extremely difficult to prove this point, as it is almost certain that the Amir is too shrewd to have permitted any arms to be supplied which had not every trace of marking removed.

ALL the buildings on the Assam-Bengal Railway destroyed or damaged by the earthquake on the first section and on the open line portion of the Gauhati branch are to be restored to their original condition, and in some cases this has already been done. As the buildings damaged were in most cases small and not very costly structures, and moreover completed work existed up to ground level and materials for the superstructure were available on the ground, it was found convenient to adopt this method of procedure instead of building entirely new ones. With regard to the buildings in Chittagong it would appear that as it did not suffer appreciably from the effects of the earthquake its chances of escaping earthquakes are in the future as good as those of say, Calcutta. In view of this the Government of India do not consider it desirable to re-open the question of re-designing the Head Office buildings at Chittagong and the Station building, the work on which is now proceeding.

A COUPLE of Karamna Zakka Khels gave the following history of the Gurkha who was missing in the Khyber last month. We have already given the Gurkha's own story of his hairbreath escapes. The other side is this, that a Gurkha sepoy, not quite *compos mentis* suddenly appeared in a field where some Zakka Khel women were cutting grass. The women brought him along to Jirga, where the Jirga was sitting, and as these men were in Jirga with peaceful intent they took the man along with them on their way to Jamrud, and set him free just outside Landi Kotal. The history of this man forms another illustration of the strange inconsistency of these tribesmen.

SOME rather sensational reports have been published in Rangoon regarding the Anglo-Chinese Commission now engaged in demarcating the north-east frontier of Burma. It is quite correct remarks a contemporary to say that the southern party, with which are Mr. Thirkwell White and Commissioner Lin, have made no progress; but there is no foundation for the reports that the British survey party was threatened by a strong force of armed men under two Kachin Chiefs, that the Chinese have been removing the frontier landmarks of the Kokang and Wa States, and that 200 rifles have been despatched from Bhamo to the Chinese frontier. These rumours seem to refer to matters which occurred several months ago, and which were of trivial importance. There was a report last autumn that the Chinese had crossed into Kokang and the Wa country, but it proved to be untrue and it was found that they had nothing beyond small police detachments on the border. As to the story of the removal of the landmarks there are none to remove. When the Joint Commission assembled last December it was feared some of the Kachins might give trouble, and a reserve of 200 military police was held ready at Bhamo to reinforce Mr. Thirkwell White's escort, but no necessity for taking this step has arisen. The reason why the work of demarcation on the south has not progressed is that Commissioner Lin arrived at Bhamo with no definite instructions from the Chinese Government. He had with him a Chinese copy of the Convention of 1894 and the Agreement of 1897, also a small map, but beyond this he came empty-handed, and from the first he was unable to understand the topographical position. It was impossible to begin the work of demarcation, and references had consequently to be made to the Chinese Government through the English Foreign Office. The usual delays, inseparable from Chinese diplomacy followed, and General Lin seems likely now to return to his own country leaving part of the Bhamo frontier still undefined. The northern party under Mr. Gerge, who has been working with the Chinese Assistant Commissioner, has done some satisfactory work. Next cold weather the Tsungli Yamen will doubtless send a Commission with full instructions, unless, indeed, they now telegraph to General Lin directing him to proceed with the demarcation. The frontier is quite undisturbed, and no great harm will result from the delay.

SIRDAR GURDIAL SINGH MAN, the Divisional Judge of Sialkote, who has been suspended and will shortly be tried for chages of bribery and corruption, joined the Punjab Commission as a statutory native Civilian in 1880. After serving as Assistant Commissioner and District Judge in Hoshiarpur, Shahpur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Multan, and Dera Ghazi Khan the Sardar was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Mozaffargarh in 1889, and this appointment he held until March 1893, when he was transferred to the Judicial line and appointed Divisional Judge, 3rd grade, a post in which he was confirmed three years later. At the time of his suspension the Sirdar was acting in the 2nd grade. The prosecution in the trial about to begin will be conducted by the Government Advocate, assisted by Mr. J. P. Warburton of the Railway Police, and the accused will be defended by Sir William Rattigan, Q. C., and Lala Lal Chand and Iswar Dass, pleaders. Sirdar Gurdial Singh, it may be noted, is the first member of the Punjab Commission, European or native who has ever been accused and publicly tried for charges of bribery and corruption.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

IN spite of the riots a fair sprinkling of spectators turned up at Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon to the tenth extra meeting. Natives were conspicuous by their absence and the few who were there appeared more interested in the squadron of cavalry drawn up outside Mahaluxmi station than in the racing itself. The afternoon was a warm one, and it is to be feared that these cheery weekly gatherings will soon be brought to an end. A falling off in the fields was noticeable and in two races only three faced the starter, while in a third only; a couple turned out. The "bookiess" had a good day it has indeed to be a "cold, foggy" day when they get left. The afternoon started with the Cambridgeshire which was thought to be good for Marwarri. The weight however stopped him, and he never looked dangerous, the race being won by "The Wreck" in the somewhat moderate time of 1 min. 49 secs. "The Eastern Stakes" was won easily by "Driver" and the Innovation Plate by Waress who cantered home in front of Taiseer. Mr. Allen had another win with Silver Lining in the Novice Plate, the English Pony's only opponent being Exile, a good pony but not the same class. The Maiden Handicap was won by the despised "Zoohair" with "Rishan" second, the favourite Bawbee being nowhere. The last race of the day gave "Solicitor" the chanceha hasbeen waiting for and he won fairly easily from "Random". Winners want finding at Mahaluxmi. Those who find them go home and rejoice, those who dont, also go home—if they have one to go to—and murmur soft oaths against jockeys, horses, bookies, against everybody in fact except themselves. Good old human nature.

1ST RACE.—"The Cambridgeshire." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. A Handicap for all horses which have not won a race value Rs. 800 at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1897-98.

H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's b aus g The Wreck, 8st 10lbs 1
Mr B A Davur's b aus g Maccaroon, 7st 2
Mr R B's b aus g Marwari, 10st 2lbs 0

Betting. 4 to 6 Marwarri, 5 to 2 the Wreck, 3 to 1 Maccaroon.

Maccaroon led for the first furlong with the Wreck in attendance and Marwarri lying last. Here the Wreck took closed up and the two ran together to the bend when the Wreck came away and won easily. The favourite being nowhere.—Time 1 min. 49 sec.

2ND RACE.—"The Eastern Stakes." Distance—7 furlongs. Rs 200. For Arab and C. B. ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 800 at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 897-98. Handicap.

Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 9lbs, Gunga ... 1
Mr Fahad bin Saif's ch a p Muktar, 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 10st 11lb, Greenhalgh 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a s Pretender, 8st 6lbs, M Sona ... 0
Capt Young and Mr McGeorge's b a p Bantoum, 8st 12lbs, Heeroo 0

Betting, 1 to 2 Pretender, 11 2 to 1 Romeo. 2 to Muktar and Bantom, 4 to 1 Driver.

Driver jumped off with a lead and kept in front the whole way, winning easily by lengths. Muktar and Romeo had a great race for second place, the former getting homeby the shortest of heads.—Times 1min. 40sec.

3RD RACE.—"The Innovation Plate." Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab horses and galloways of all colours. Weight—English and Australian galloways 14 hands to carry 10 st. W. I., Arab horses 14 hands to carry 9 st. Arab galloways 14 hands to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I. C. B. galloways 14 hands to carry 8st. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances to be deducted from the aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 4lbs.; Rs. 5,000 or over, 7lbs. (not accumulative) in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st August 1897, 10lbs.

Mr F C Allen's b a s m Waress, 9st 13lb, Aga Shah 1
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a p Taiseer, 8st 5lb, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Franklin's b l a g President, 8st 6lbs, Motar 3
sident.

Betting: 1 to 4 Waress, 3 to 1 Taisser, 6 to 1 Pre-

The favourite simply cantered the whole way and won in a walk.—Time 1 min. 38 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Plate." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 200. For all galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1897. English and Australian, 9st. 10lbs, W. I. Arabs 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties: Winner of a race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs.

Mr F C Allen's g s m Silver Lining, 8st 11b, Aga S Shah 1
Mr S A W's g a p Exile 8st 4lbs, Heeroo 2

Betting 1 to 3 Silver Lining, 3 to 1 Exile.

The favourite walked in from start to finish.—Time 55 1-4 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Maiden Handicap." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under. Maidens on 1st May 1897.

Mr M S R's b a g Zoohair, 8st 13lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 8st 7lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 9st 4lbs, Aga S Shah ... 0
Mr Alloo Hossain's g a g al Sachin, 9st 1lb, Dhuckil 0
Mr Jusoon's b c m Bawbee, 8st 11lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 8lbs, Gauga ... 0

Betting 7 to 2 Bawbee, 2 to 1 Rishan, 3 to 1 Liverpool and Sachim, 5 to 1 Zoohair and Anaiza.

Anaiza made the pace to the bend when Zoohair and Rishan came out of the ruck, and after a great race up the straight the former won by a head. Time 1min. 2secs.

6TH RACE.—"A Selling Race." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arab and C. B. galloways, 14 hands and under. Galloways entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st; 3lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500, W. I. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs; galloways landed since 1st August 1897, 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, ... 1
Shaik Issa bin Khalifa's b ob g Random, ... 2
Mr Hakim M Masood's g a g Delhi, ... 3
Aga S Shah's ch a g al Russian 0
Mr Mahomed bin Hajee Abdoola's ch a g Ardhan 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Random, 3 to 1 Ardhan and Solicitor, 4 to 1 Russian, 5 to 1 Delhi.

Delhi went off at a great pace and led to the bend where he was displaced by Solicitor and Random, the former winning by half a length from Random, who beat Delhi a short head for second place.—Time 1min. 25secs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 11 51	1 41 51
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr G W silvester	Did not start.	

Course No. 5—1st Prize won by Dockyard Cutter.

YACHT'S RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats	Handicap. M.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Red Rose	8·17	Mr C E Palmer	5 12 20	1 18 33
Chita	Scr	Mr E Cormer	5 13 1	1 28 1
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Lund	5 13 45	1 28 45
Kismet	7·19	Mr W P Symonds	5 14 44	1 22 25
Melody	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 17 14	1 32 14
Mannikin	16·6	Officers, R A	5 30 21	1 29 15
Pixie	26·26	Mr E R Sueshaw	5 39 35	1 28 15

Course No 5—1st Prize won by Red Rose, 2nd Prize won by Kismet.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the Race sailed at 4 p.m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H. M. S.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 27 11
Coralie	Mr C H Birde	5 33 21
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 42 6
May	Mr Goude w Chandler	Gave up
Midget	Officers, R A	Did not start

Course No. 13—Thrice round, 1st Prize won by Tomtit, 2nd Prize won by Coralie.

THE Lahore paper says:—We stand as follows as regards plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpore districts. Up to the present some twenty-six villages have been found to be infected, nineteen in Jullundur and seven in Hoshiarpur. In several localities, these in which it was first discovered, the disease may be said to have been fairly stamped out, and in the Hoshiarpur district it fortunately shows no inclination to spread in anything like the way it has done in Jullundur. Matters in this latter district are assuming a somewhat gloomy aspect. As many as 35 new cases were reported on the 8th from about nine villages, and there is no knowing how many more of the surrounding villages have caught the infection. They are being closely watched, but newly infected villages have been springing up so frequently within the last week or so, that we doubt whether the agency available for this duty is sufficiently strong. Of course, much hope is placed on the effects of the approaching warm weather but even this is holding off. The number of new cases reported from Hoshiarpur on the 8th was four from two villages.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS OF MESSRS. PEARSE AND CO.

SORABJEE OOKARJEE UMRIGAR AND ANOTHER VS. SORABJEE PESTONJEE MASSANI.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the defendant and moved for the transfer of the case to the long causes list, and applied for a receiver and injunction. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshah, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs to oppose the application. Mr. Anderson in support of the application, read the affidavit made by the defendant, which, among other things stated that the first plaintiff had already mortgaged his one half share in the partnership to the grandmother of his wife for Rs. 17,000, and there was no necessity for the dissolution of the partnership-business which made a profit of Rs. 15,649 for the ten months ending January 1897. The disagreement between the partners was due to the first plaintiff's brother misappropriating amounts of certain bills recovered by him and other articles consumed by him, but not debited to his salary account. Since the detection of this misconduct, the plaintiffs dismissed the old servants and had employed their own relations in their stead.

The plaint stated that the parties carried on business as dealers in confectionery and wines and provisions under the name and style of Pearse and Company, but at last differences took place, and it was agreed that the partnership should be dissolved so far as defendant's interest was concerned from 1st of January 1897; and that the defendant should receive Rs. 2,000 in full of his share. A draft deed of dissolution of partnership, approved by the defendant, was engrossed and sent to the defendant, who, on various pretexes, refused to return the draft and engrossment. The defendant had already received the major portion of the amount agreed to be paid him, but he now refused to execute the deed and to transfer the license for the sale of wines, which stands in the joint names of the plaintiffs and the defendants. The plaintiffs contended that things have happened and all conditions are fulfilled, and they are entitled to the relief prayed.

The defendant submitted that the plaintiff, seeing large profits, induced the defendant to retire from partnership business on various misrepresentations. Material alterations in the draft deed were made by the defendant, and the draft was sent back, but the plaintiff's solicitors disregarding the alterations and without further discussion, engrossed the original draft. The defendant, on finding that the engrossment did not contain the alterations, went to the plaintiffs' solicitors, who blamed the clerk whose fault they said it was, and handed over the defendant the draft and the engrossment. According to the plaintiffs' own showing, the profit for the ten months was Rs. 15,650, and it was absurd to suppose that the defendant would consent to take Rs. 2,000 in full settlement of his share in the business. The defendant further said that he had not agreed to transfer or assign the assets, &c, till the whole of the accounts were made up, and his share ascertained and paid. The plaintiffs fraudulently attempted to transfer the wine license to their own names, but the defendant, coming to know of it, wrote to the Collector and prohibited the same pending the settlement of the dispute. The plaintiffs, he maintained, borrowed Rs. 18,000 at interest from 24 to 30 per cent. per annum, and are indebted to several merchants; and with a view to ruin the share of the defendant they are now selling goods to various merchants at 50 per cent. less than the invoice price. Under the circumstances he prayed for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, ordered that the suit should go into the list of long causes. license was ordered to be renewed in the three names without prejudice to contention. His Lordship granted a rule "nisi" for injunction and receiver. Costs of the day except of rule, (which costs in the rule are reserved) to be costs in the cause.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A DECREE IN FAVOUR OF EACH PARTY.

JEDDI SUBRAYA V. SHUNBHOG VS. RAMRAO RAMCHANDRA MURDESHWAR.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moseardi, District Judge of Kanara, in appeal No. 72 of 1893. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for Shanbhog, plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. D. A. Idgunji, (for Mr. Shamrao Vithal), appeared for Ramrao, defendant and respondent. The facts of the case appear in the following judgment of the High Court:—

Sir Charles Farran, in giving judgment, said: The original decree in this case awarded possession of the land claimed in the plaint to the plaintiff and Rs. 27 as mesne profits. An appeal was filed by the defendant, but before it was heard, possession of the land was in execution made over to the plaintiff. The decree of the appellate Court was passed on 6th June 1889. It reversed the original decree in so far as that decree awarded possession to the plaintiff and reduced the amount of mesne profits to Rs. 13-8-0. The final decree was thus a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 13-8-0, and the defendant under Section 583, Civil Procedure Code, was entitled in virtue of it to have possession of the land restored to him. In that sense it may be said to be a decree in favour of each party though strictly speaking there is no decree of which the defendant could demand execution. It is an express provision of the Code which gave the defendant the right to be reinstated in possession upon the reversal of the decree of the lower Court. If that decree had not been executed before the decree in appeal was passed, the defendant could not have invoked the aid of the Court in execution at all. On the 18th December 1891, the defendant applied to be reinstated in possession. The application dropped, the defendant again on the 24th September 1895 presented a darkhast to be reinstated. The defendant's application is prima facie time-barred. The lower Courts have held that it is in time because the plaintiff in 1892 and again in 1894 applied for execution of the decree in respect of the Rs. 13-8-0 awarded to him. They have done so on the ground that the plaintiff by applying for execution of the decree in his favour acknowledged the defendant's right to execute his portion of the decree. We are unable to concur in that view. Admitting that an acknowledgment in writing is sufficient to give a fresh starting point in the case of the execution of a decree, as to which see Trimbak vs. Kashinath (P. J., 1897, p. 101,) we think that here there is certainly in terms no acknowledgment by the plaintiff of the defendant's right, nor do we think that there is such an acknowledgment by necessary implication. If the defendant had bound himself not to redemand possession from the plaintiff, the plaintiff's application for execution of his money decree would have been couched in precisely the same language. The case of Dharma vs. Govind (I. L. R., 8 Bom., p. 99.) shows what are the essentials of acknowledgment relied upon to give a fresh starting point in limitation. In the cases referred to by Mr. Idgunji, Janki Prasad vs. Ghulam Ali (I. L. R., 5 All, p 201) Fateh Muhammad vs. Gopal Das (Ib., 7, p 424,) and Hingan Lal vs. Manna Ram (Ib., 13, p 384) there were actual acknowledgment of liability under the decree. In this case there is as we have said none. It is, however, contended that the plaintiff's application for execution satisfies the requirements of Article 179. We think that there is no force in that contention. The decree here is not like a partition decree, which, though not in terms joint enures equally for the benefit of the defendant and of the plaintiff—Narayan vs. Vithal (P. J. 1893, p.257). Mahtan Thakur vs. Mohesh Chunder (I. L. R, 9 Calc, p 568) that so several decree awarding Rs. 13-8-0 to the plaintiff and giving the defendant the right to be restored to possession of the lands in suit. The decree and application fail we think both within the letter and spirit of the first explanation to the article. See Venubai vs. The Collector of Nasik (I. L. R, 7 Bom, p 553 in notes.) Order of lower Court reversed and application rejected with costs throughout on applicant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special and ordinary meetings of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th ult:—

Submitted the Draft Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1898-99. Read the Chairman's memorandum on the estimates. Considered proposal by the Chairman that the Estimates under Section IV, New Works Ordinary, be amended by adding thereto the estimated cost of preparing Modi Bay North Reclamation for traffic.

Resolution.—The Draft Budget as amended is approved and should be forwarded to Government for sanction.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd February 1898, submitting an application for a lease for 50 years of plot No. 17, measuring 444 4-9 square yards, situate at the Apollo Reclamation, at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years for the purpose of erecting a building of four floors at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000, which is equivalent to Rs. 78 per square yard of the space to be covered, and recommending that the offer may be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Admiral Sir John Hext, R. N., A.-D.-C., K.C.I.E., dated 25th February 1898, resigning his seat on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay as he is returning to England.

Resolution.—A letter should be addressed to admiral Sir John Hext in the terms of the Chairman's remarks at the last meeting, expressing the Trustees' great regret at his departure and their appreciation of the value of his services as their colleague on the Board. Government should be requested to appoint an officer to fill the vacancy.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th February 1898, requesting sanction to open a quarry at the site of the Kandlee Battery to procure stone for the parapet wall which will be required on the Harbour Wall of the Apollo Reclamation, and observing that the site selected yields a suitable stone of the required sizes which is not easily procured elsewhere, that it will at the same time cut down the high rocky ground in the line of the proposed road to Sawree to the proper level, and the dressed stone will be taken into stock until the 80-feet road at Apollo Reclamation is sanctioned. Read note by the Engineer, dated 28th February 1898, saying in reply to an inquiry by the Chairman that Rs. 3,000 may be taken as the limit for the expenditure to be incurred for the work.

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposal may be approved, the expenditure being charged to the grant in the Budget, 1898-99, for the new road along the Harbour face.

Resolution.—The next meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, the 8th March 1898, at 3 p.m., as usual.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Feb. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 28th Feb. 1898.	For week ending 28th Feb. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 28th Feb. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	800	19	848
" piloted out of harbour	19	786	17	853
" transported	12	471	8	550
" attended to	8	111	..	72
" warped	2	50	1	52

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	4	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	11
	Fort, Northern	6	1	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	1	3	
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	4	46
	Dongri	2	5	
C	Market	11	4	
	Dhobi Talao	9	4	
	Fanaswady	2	0	41
	Bhuleshwar	11	1	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbarwada	9	2	
D	Khetwady	8	3	
	Girgaum	2	5	
	Chowpaty	2	0	20
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	6	1	
E	Mazagon	6	7	
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	3	70
	Kamatipura	7	3	
	Tardeo	4	3	
	Byculla	10	5	
	First Nagpada	5	1	
F	Parel	0	10	
	Sewree	0	1	26
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	1	4	
	Worlee	3	2	16
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	a80	2	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jail		2	
	Grant Road		5	
	St George's		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Co.		3	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telagu		2	
	Panchayat Wadi		1	
	Hindu		4	
	Lohana

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Cases for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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PLANTS.—On WEDNESDAY, 16th, at 7-0 A.M., AUCTION SALE, at Mr. F. Graham's Bungalow, Malabar Hill.

FOR EARLY SALE.—Owner going Home. A JUBBULPORE HILL TENT, Rs. 150; A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, Rs. 140; and a MOTTLED REY ARAB, Rs. 125, with Saddle and Bridle. Apply Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE, Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Waser Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, "Hence, Mr. Batliwalla, 35 of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Ward, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons with 6 tunes and case complete, Rs. 60; in good order, very little used.—S. EFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to meet the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the TOWN HALL at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Malabar Point, 13th March, 1898.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to 3 lakhs on Bombay and 1 lakh on Calcutta, at ls. 3 15-16d.; also of Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta to the extent of 1 lakh, at ls. 4 1-16d.

An advance of 3-16 per cent. made the price of Consols 111 7-8. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 104 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 3 centimes, at 25·34 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £63 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at ls. 3 7-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 3-16d., to 25 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was 1-8 cent higher, at 54 1-4 cents per oz. demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £40,000 to Calcutta.

Consols to-day fell off 1-8 per cent., being quoted at 111 3-4; Paris Exchange on London 3 1-2 centimes, at 25·31 fcs.; and French Rentes 1-4 per cent. at 104. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 115; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £63 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at ls. 3 7-16d., but rates of discount were 1-8 per cent. higher, quotations being 3 1-8 and 3 per cent. on short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, respectively. Bar Silver was still quoted at 25 1-16d. per oz., and showed no change in New York at 54 1-4 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London again at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

For Brown Rapeseed the quotation to-day was 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; for Linseed, 34 5-8s. per 424 lbs., same shipment, to Dankirk, business done via the Canal, in a quiet but steady market; White Delhi Wheat, 34 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

The statement of shipment of goods during the month of February issued to-day, shows that the missions of "Plain Cottons" to Bombay amounted to 10,600 bales; those to Calcutta to 27,700 bales; to Karachi, to 2,500 bales; and to Madras, to 3,000 bales. Of "Colored Cottons" 7,200,000 yards were shipped to Calcutta; 5,400,000 yards to Bombay; 1,250,000 yards to Karachi; and 1,000,000 yards to Madras. "Printed Cottons" were sent to Bombay to the extent of 10,200,000 yards; to Calcutta, to that of 3,300,000 yards; to Karachi, to 2,350,000 yards; and to Madras, to 1,450,000 yards. The shipments of "Twist" were 1,300,000lbs. to Calcutta, 1,200,000lbs. each to Bombay and Madras, and 45,000lbs. to Karachi.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, urats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; Imports nil. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, 3 5-16d. per lb. being quoted for March, and 3 21-64d. for July-August deliveries. Spot Mid.-Americans was quoted at 3 3-8d. per lb. The Manchester Market closed quiet, but steady.

Spot Mid-Americans remained to-day in Liverpool at 3 3-8d. per lb., but spot prices of East Indians were 1-16d. lower all round; while American Arrivals further declined 1-32d., to 3 9-32d. and 3 19-64d. per lb. for March and July-August deliveries, respectively. The market closed easier, Surats easier, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet. The sales for the day were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 700 bales. The total sales during the week ending yesterday were 61,000 bales, being 8,000 bales less than in the previous week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 80,000 bales. The Imports for the week showed a falling off of 15,000 bales, to 1,02,000 bales; the total stock decreased by 8,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,211,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 Cent. in New York yesterday, to 6 3-16 Cents per lb; June Futures 7 points, to 6 Cents, and September 6 points, to 6·04 Cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales.

A further drop of 1-16 Cent to-day made the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands 6 1-8 Cents per lb.; June Futures fell off another 7 points, to 5·93 Cents, and September were lower to the same extent, at 5·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 27,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,720,000 bales, compared with 9,550,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton Market has continued closed to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,012 bales.
Wheat	7,093 cwts.
Linseed	2,873 "
Gingellyseed	4,645 "
Castorseed	2,332 "
Rice	15,681 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady in tone this morning at ls. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and ls. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, at which quotations very little was reported either way, though a fair amount was placed to speculators for March-April delivery. The market closed quiet as follows :—

		per Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 4d.	
Do. Telegraphic	ls. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	ls. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	ls. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet to-day at 95 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 5-8 for the settlement, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are a dull market. Central India Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 lower; Mofussil Press Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 104 1-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 11-16

Bar Silver 25 1-16

The sum of about £180,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant, and at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 14th instant and on Thursday the 17th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and Thursday, the 17th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and Friday, the 18th instant.

(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 14th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground on Thursday next the 17th instant, at 6-45 a.m. for Company Officer's parade.

2. There will be a Company drill for F Company to-day, (Monday) the 14th instant, at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3. Members who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so by the 31st instant.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers until the 31st March 1898.

Volunteers H. Fitzpatrick, H. Graham, D. Gellespie, B. H Jamieson, A. Liberious., F. Maidment, W. J. Otts and F. W. Quinlan, A Company.

5. The "Highland Cup," presented by C. E. Phillimore Esq., will be fired for on the Coora Ranges at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

CONDITIONS.

Open only to adult members with less than 5 years service. Cadet service not to count.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Positions—200 yards, standing; 500 yards, any military.

No. of Shots.—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Capt.,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MANECBAI—March 13, at the Cullandas Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Manecbai, the beloved wife of Mr. Pranjeewandas Cullandas, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

MODY—March 13, at his own residence, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandora, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Mody, of diabetes, aged 67 years. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

SECUNDERABAD.

MARRIAGE.

HAWKINS—PENDLEBURY—March 9, at St. John's, Secunderabad, by the Rev. Edmund Bull, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Breay, Chaplain, Trimulgherry, Percy Hawkins, P. W. D., Madras, to Edith Maud, second daughter of William Pendlebury, Esq., Agent and Manager, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUNYATE—March 6, at Simla, the wife of J B Brunyate Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MAIDMENT—March 8, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of Surgeon-Captain F G Maidment, 14th M I, of a daughter.

MOLE HOLE—March 1, at Fort William, the wife of Major J S Melville, of a daughter.

MOIR—March 4, at Rawalpindi, the wife of William Moir, of a daughter.

PAUL—March 8, at the Bangalore City, the wife of the Rev J Paul, London Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUMBERLEGE—WARNER—March 9, at Garrison Church, Bellary, Archibald Farrington Cumberlege, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Lieutenant A F Cumberlege, Royal Artillery, to Beatrice Marguerite (Daisy), third daughter of Colonel W Warner, Colonel on Staff, Bellary.

DEATHS.

MACIVER—March 4, at Cuddalore, of malarial fever, Agnes Elizabeth MacIver, daughter of the late T Jennings, Esq., of Fowmope, Herefordshire and widow of the late Lieut-Col MacIver, 5th M N I.

WESTERN—March 3, at Jullundur, suddenly, Maud Murray, wife of Major C M T Western, R A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1898.

FROM China to Peru, as at all events to New York, the political barometer points to storm and stress. At Peking Sir Claude MacDonald has strongly protested against the proposed leasing of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia as destructive of the balance of power in that part of the world. The protest comes after Count Muravieff had informed Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Russia, in asking for a lease of the two ports and sanction to a railway or two in Manchuria, had not like grasping Germany demanded sovereign rights or threatened to send troops to obtain what she desired *per fas aut nefas*. The Count repeated the assurance already proferred that Talienwan if leased to Russia would open to foreign trade like other Chinese ports. Sir Claude MacDonald seemed to be satisfied of the conciliatory character of the negotiations. He telegraphed that there was no indication that Russia would send China an ultimatum insisting on the leases so modest ly asked for. It happens, however, that Russia is sending troops, guns, and ammunition from the Black Sea and the Baltic without intermission, and the Muscovite transports available not being sufficient, French steamers are being taken up for the purpose. There may therefore be good reason for a formal protest against the leasing of the ports on the ground that it would upset the equilibrium in the Far East. A Russian casuist would perhaps demur to the purase balance of power in this connection, seeing that hitherto we have invariably claimed, as of right, political and commercial supremacy in China, and that the action taken by Count Cassini and his French and German friends has for its chief object the substitution for that supremacy a real balance of power, in the foud and fervent hope that it might lead in time to commercial equality, instead of that prepondeurance of eighty per cent. to which we always appeal as establishing an indefensible right to the political hegemony of the Further East. We have said that a Muscovite casuist might be tempted to put the question in this way. Truth according to the Roman proverb is best learned from the enemy. But it can also be learned from an undoubted friend, the author of the "Far Eastern Question," Mr. Valentine Chirol, who drew attention two years ago to the position of ascendency which the Continental Powers were at this time already showing a disposition to challenge : "Until a little more than a twelve month ago Great Britain had enjoyed for upwards of fifty years—*i. e.*, ever since she first broke down by force of arms the great barrier of Chinese exclusiveness—an almost undisputed ascendency in the Far East. Her prestige as a great Asiatic Empire, the splendid strategical position she holds at Singapore and Hong Kong, the steady maintenance of a commanding naval force in the China seas, the overwhelming prepondency of her commercial interests, of which an import and export trade of some forty millions sterling per annum conveys only a partial idea, the unrivalled prosperity of her settlements in the treaty Ports of China and Japan, the widespread diffusion of her language as the *lingua franca* of the East—all combined to secure her a paramount influence in those regions which was almost openly recognised by the two leading powers of the extreme Orient and tacitly admitted even by the great Powers of Europe." Sir Claude MacDonald's protest against any disturbance of the balance of power, it is much to be feared, will be addressed to deaf ears, for they will be taken to mean the perpetuation of that "undisputed ascendency" which it is the evident purpose of the Continental Powers to challenge.

Mr. Chirol shows how it came about. We allowed Japan, which was fully prepared to make war upon China, on whose latent resources of fighting power our Asiatic policy had been largely built up. We counselled peace, but we did not impose it. At the close of the war we still stood aside and declined the invitation of the Continental Powers to intervene and deliver the Chinese mainland from the Japanese : "China, perhaps for the very reason she had done but little to deserve it, had learned to rely implicitly upon British support, and when it failed her at the crucial moment, she resented with intensified bitterness what she was pleased to call England's desertion of her in her hour of need, and hastened to display at our expense an unwonted measure of gratitude for the assistance she had unexpectedly received from other quarters." There we have the case in a nutshell. Having built our Asiatic policy for years upon "the theory of China's latent resources as a fighting Power" we should have done what we left Russia and France and Germany to do—give her the assistance she required when suddenly attacked by an ambitious Power, bent not on preserving, but on destroying the political equlibrium for her own gain, heedless of all else. We are now witnessing the result of Japanese recklessness and our own supineness. We may protest against the cession of ports to Russia, but they will be ceded all the same, as Hong Kong was ceded to us—unless we are prepared to go to war that Talienwan may not be leased as Kiao-Chau was leased the other day to Germany. We will not go to war with Russia and her allies that China may retain the almost worthless port "mentioned" in the recent negotiations, which first gave it importance in Muscovite eyes. On a dispassionate view of the situation in the north-west Pacific the conclusion seems to be permissible, that barring the unexpected, there will be no war under present circumstances. The Japanese will nearly double the strength of their navy within the next two or three years. It will not be to her interest to precipitate a conflict until battleships and cruisers now building in English, German, and French yards have hoisted her flag. Russia is hurrying up reinforcements; but it will suit her to postpone conclusions until the Siberian Railway is completed and the fortifications and docks of Port Arthur are placed on a better footing. A firm and vigilant diplomacy may in the meantime get back the commanding position held by Great Britain since the early forties.

THE world knows little of its greatest men. The Life of Francis Place, by Graham Wallas (Longmans, Green and Co.), gives us the presentment of a man of advanced opinions, who influenced political movements in the first half of the century and provided members of Parliament and popular leaders with the raw material of their most effective oratory. Like the tailor in the fable, he was a happy-minded man, but he found his content in seeking to relieve the disabilities of his fellow-workmen, and gradually the sphere of his action and influence widened until Ministers and Statesmen and Royalty itself counted with him. The present day knows little of Francis Place, and cares less. His name is not in the public memory now, as like that of J. S. Mill, or Cobden, or Jeremy Bentham, or Cobbett. Yet he moved the hidden springs and made the wheels of the unwieldy parliamentary political machine go round in the years when half the United Kingdon was bent on Reform, and the other half animated by the sincerest patriotism, on the preservation of the old time-honoured institutions of the country. When we look back now, and read the energetic but terribly long-winded oratory which each side used in defence of their views, it is difficult to refrain from wondering that the reform party should have asked for so much, and that the Tories should have been so grievously disturbed at demands that have not even yet, more than sixty years later, been granted. Francis Place was born in 1771, in London, in a private debtors' prison, kept by his father, who was a very terror of a man, with the one redeeming circumstance that he had a kindly, though inefficient, teacher for two years. The days of Place's youth up to fourteen were highly unfavourable to the growth of strong moral qualities. That he developed a firm resolution and a quite singular self-control is one of those facts that upset many of our theories of education. His father abandoned the sponging-house and set up in a tavern when Francis was nine years old, a step that can hardly have been deemed upward and onward. The father's attitude towards his family was utterly peculiar and irresponsible. "He never spoke to any of his children in the way of conversation; the boys never ventured to ask him a question, since the only answer that could be anticipated was a blow. If he were coming along a passage, or any narrow place, such as a doorway, and was met either by me or my brother, he always made a blow at us with his fist for coming in his way. If we attempted to retreat he would make us come forward, and as certainly as we came forward, he would knock us down." This account of his exemplary parent, Francis gave in later life. Perhaps the inherited grit and strength that, uncontrolled, made the father such an unmitigated brute, worked in the son as dogged determination to aim at higher things and reach them. The accident that decided young Place's trade was characteristic. His father told him at fourteen that he was to be apprenticed to a conveyancer. He flatly refused to be "made a lawyer," and declared he would prefer any trade. Thereupon his father,—who was an inveterate gambler, and loved a deal—went into the tavern parlour and offered his son to any one who would have him. "A drunken little wretch, named Francis," took him, and next morning he began to learn the art—then honoured, though declining—of leather-breeches making.

It will be seen that John Steuart Mill's father was cast in the same hard metal. At eighteen years old, he set up on his own account, and though earning only fourteen shillings a week when in work, he married at nineteen a girl of not yet seventeen, who was able to bring three shillings a week by her earnings to the family menage. They set up a modest establishment of one room, and lived happily and respectably for two years on their scanty earnings, and though they knew many bitter days of want and misery, they never regretted having married so young, and rashly. A strike took place among the leather-breeches workers, and Francis, though he was skilled workman and had had no part in the strike, was dismissed by his employers. He immediately set to work to organise a system to save himself and his fellows from starvation. He succeeded for a few months, but circumstances were too strong for him, and the men returned to work accepting the employers' conditions. Place on account of the prominent part he took in sustaining the men was never again to be employed by any master breeches-maker. A terrible eight months followed when "we suffered every kind of privation consequent on want of employment, and food and fire." "No workingman or journeyman tradesman," he says, "is ever wholly ruined until hope has abandoned him." Seeing no chance of employment at his own trade, he was about to accept a post as overseer of scavengers at eighteen shillings a week, when one of his old employers sent for him. He would not go, but his wiser wife did, and brought back in her apron as much work as she could carry. "She was unable to speak until relieved by a flood of tears." When Place's luck turned, he rapidly rose in his trade. Even in his most dismal days of starvation, he managed to read and study, he taught himself various sciences and languages, and the teachings of the old masters of philosophy crystallised in the mind of the patient worker into purpose strove and strove all his life to increase the sum of happiness. In 1801 he set up in b on a large scale on his own acco Charing Cross, and in a room behind th the obsequious tailor laid the foundat the library, where years afterwards sta came to consult with the clever politica organiser in political crises. Place intimate terms with many men of not acquaintance with James Mill result close friendship between the families. grimly interesting to read how the Mill grounded in learning with a strict tho uess unknown in the present east-goin Place was an ardent admirer of Bentha Mill and used often to stay at Ford Abb 1807 he writes from there to his wife cannot but admire the children here, wh no one any trouble. They have a hard t it, learning their lessons from six every ing to nine, and saying them and learning from eleven to one, and learning again afternoon—learning too with a precisio terly unknown by other. . . James excessively severe. No fault, however t escapes his notice; none goes without hension or punishment of some sort. . and Clara are now at 3 o'clock plodding their books, their dinner, which they knew, up at one, brought down again, and (J. Stuart Mill) who dines with them, h book also for having permitted them t when they could not say, and no dinner any of them get till six o'clock. The to-day is a mistake in *one word*."

Place left such an accumulation of p —unfinished for the most part—that Wallas has had immense difficult evo.ving order out of so much c It was Place who in 1832 in the S Reform Campaign planned to embarra Government by inducing people to wit their money from the Savings Banks demand payment in gold. The King was on having the Duke of Wellington to f Cabinet, and that would mean death to re When Place thought of this method of p tion, he promptly carried it into exec and in a couple of hours placards were p all over London "To stop the Duke, G Gold." A rush for gold was the result, and King fearing that the Bank of England mi have to close its doors, did not send for t Duke, then at all events. Place worked h to pass the Municipal Reform Bill, but it w not passed unchanged through the House Lords, Lord Lyndhurst said, because the feared if the Corporations fell, the Churc would come next, and the hereditary peerag of the realm afterwards. Place declined t attend the City Banquet on the ground tha "the whole of the City Government is burlesque on the human understanding, mos contemptible than the most paltry force playe in a booth at Bartholomew's Fair, and mor mischievous than any person living is pre pared to believe," and later he wrote of "ou corrupt, rotting, robbing, infamous Corpora tion of London." He suggested many rem dies, some of which we must hope wi one day be successfully applied. And ye while he was working heart and soul i the direction of the reforms he yearned fo even John Stuart Mill wrote of the "spiritles heartless, imbecility of the English Radicals. As his biographer says of him, "Plac method of action had brought him into per petual conflict with the impatience and resent ment of working-class feeling. He had toile as the schoolmaster toils for his pupils without much hope of gratitude, or even of under standing." It was the old story. Men was the "orbed, perfect star," before it rises above the horizon. The Chartist Agitation had i him a friend, but at the same time a moderating influence. When it was crushed and the leaders condemned to death, Place set to work to try to prevent the sentences of death being carried out, and to assist the families of the imprisoned Chartists. He entirely disapproved of violence, and held that the Chartists "make a disgraceful broil, and call it a glorious victory. . . . 150 men call themselves the people, and their impudence and tyranny is without example." As long as Place had strength he persevered in his efforts to improve the condition of the working man. He was a dull, diffuse, and unwearied writer and was in that line a failure. He used to say "I hate the collector and retailer of anecdotes of

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RENEWED PANIC IN NEW YORK.

ACTIVE WAR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

There was a renewed semi-panic on the New York bourse, to-day, owing to apprehensions of a crisis in the relations with Spain due to renewed reports that the blowing up of the Maine was due to treachery.

Active warlike preparations are being made by both countries.

EGYPT AND THE PILGRIMAGE.

The proposal to prohibit the Egyptian pilgrimage to Mecca has been abandoned, as the Khedive is opposed to it.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

MARCH 13.

Reuter wires from Peking that France intends to occupy Leichou in the Kwangtung peninsula as a naval base, and that Germany has obtained the Iehow Railway and will thus tap the Chefoo and Tientsin trade.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The British Brigade has moved to a position nearer to Atbara, from which place the Dervishes are ten miles south.

RUSSIA IN THE KOREA.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A keen struggle is proceeding in the Korea between the partisans and opponents of Russia.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

There are indications of a growing hostility between Turkey and Bulgaria.

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

MARCH 11.

LordSalisbury continues to be in a ailing condition, and will not be able to go to the Riviera before Easter.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The issue of the Chinese loan has been postponed until the 21st instant, owing to the regulations of the Berlin Bourse.

THE "MAILED FIST" AT HONGKONG.

The German cruiser Deutschland has arrived at Hongkong and gone into dock.

H. R. H. Prince Henry is the guest of the Governor.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN NORTH CHINA.

Reuter wires from Peking that Sir Claude Macdonald has strongly protested against the leasing of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, and thus destroying the balance of power.

China has transferred the negotiations to Saint Petersburg to gain time.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to join the British Brigade at Berber.

HONORS FOR THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Gazette* contains the following :—

Commander Keppel and Major Drage to receive the Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Bunbury, Captain Keith Falconer, and Captain Ferguson are promoted to Majors, and Major Wingate is made an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Queen and a Brevet-Colonel.

All these rewards are for services in the Soudan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE OIL-SEED PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The general memorandum on the oil-seed crop of the season, issued, yesterday, from the Statistical Bureau, shows that a good crop is anticipated throughout Northern India, a yield in excess of the average being expected in the Punjab ; three-quarters of average in the North-West Provinces, and seven-eights of the average in Bengal, but in Central and Western India the prospects are unfavourable. The yield over a great part of this region is likely to be less than half the average. In Sind also not much more than two-thirds of an average crop is expected.

THE MEKRAN FORCE.

RETURN TO INDIA.

Arrangements for the return of the force which has been operating on the Mekran Coast are complete. The condition of affairs is reported to be satisfactory there, and Colonel Mayne's troops may be expected to embark by the end of the present month, reaching India early in April. Lieutenant Knox, who is to march overland via Khelat, should be in Quetta before May.

THE ZAKKA KHELS.

A Jirgah of forty Khyber Zakka Khels reached Landi Kotal on Friday evening, on their way to Jamrud. Three more Khyber Rifle deserters have come in with their arms, also two who had over-stayed their leave without them.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal elections in Calcutta, yesterday, passed off quietly, most of the old leaders of the Bengalee element being elected.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

Gundar's jute press at Ghoosery was burnt down yesterday, four thousand bales of jute being destroyed.

SIR MACWORTH YOUNG AND THE TOCHI MALIKS.

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab held a durbar at Miran Shah on Friday afternoon, 120 Maliks of different tribes of the Tochi Valley being present. His Honour read out his speech in English, which was translated by Mr. Lorimer, Political Officer, Tochi. Sir Mackworth Young referred to the Maizar affair which, he said, had been unprovoked. He announced the decision of Government with regard to the six Madda Khel prisoners. The decision was as follows :—Dande, a relative of Sadda Khan, be released (he was brought forward and set free), while Sadda Khan and other four are to be kept as hostages during the pleasure of Government. His Honour said that the British Government, though at times forced into war, loved peace and enjoined the tribes to drop their feuds and live peaceably. His Honour wound up by saying that he presented the Maliks with Rs. 1,000 in commemoration of his first visit to the Tochi Valley. Several Maliks, after the conclusion of the speech, came forward with petitions for release of the Sadda Khan. These were translated to his Honour. Afterwards, all the Maliks uncovered their head and standing up begged for his release, saying that he (Sadda Khan) was their father and that they could do nothing without him. Seeing this could not be granted, they asked that he at least be kept in Tochi and not elsewhere. His Honour replied that he would consider the matter.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

UNDER Association rules, the annual football match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on Saturday at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, and resulted, after a hard-fought game, in favour of Cambridge by a goal to nothing. In the first division of the League competition, matches were won by Notts Forest against Stoke, Sheffield Wednesday against Derby County, and Notts County against Sheffield United. A match between West Bromwich Albion and Sunderland was drawn. An international match between teams representing Ireland and Wales was won by Ireland. Under Rugby Union rules, an international match between Ireland and Scotland, at Belfast, was won by Scotland by a goal and a try to nothing. Other matches were won by Devonshire against Cumberland, Blackheath against Oxford University, Cambridge University against Coventry, Cardiff against Moseley, Gloucester against Devonport Albion, Newport against Swansea, Bristol against Penarth, and Llanelly against Neath.

Sheffield United are still at the head of the League, the positions in which are as follow :—

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheffield United	24	14	5	5	51	26	35
Sunderland	23	12	5	6	32	24	29
West Bromwich Albion	21	10	6	5	36	29	26
Sh. Field Wednesday	24	12	3	9	45	31	27
Aston Villa	25	11	4	5	50	29	26
Notts Forest	21	9	6	6	28	23	24
Everton	21	8	6	6	34	31	22
Wolverhampton Wanderers	22	9	5	7	40	31	24
Derby County	23	8	6	9	46	43	2
Blackburn Rovers	21	6	7	8	30	41	19
Bolton Wanderers	23	8	3	11	30	36	19
Liverpool	23	7	4	12	30	36	18
Preston North End	24	6	5	13	24	38	17
Stoke	25	6	5	14	29	52	17
Notts County	23	4	6	12	24	37	14
Bury	18	4	5	9	23	33	13

It is a poor outlook for England this year, if a line is drawn through international form. Ireland beat us at Richmond a fortnight ago, and now Scotland beats Ireland by eight points to nothing. The game at Belfast appears to have been a very poor one from the point of view of the spectators. It was confined principally to the forwards, and was of a scrambling character throughout. International arrangements are so complicated this season that there is really very little interest in them. The England vs. Scotland match will be interesting of course, but international honours will count for very little this season. It has not yet been decided that Wales will meet Scotland, or rather that Scotland will meet Wales. Scotland seems to be nursing the grievance of last season.

The draw for the third round of the English Cup seems to point to the ultimate victory of West Bromwich Albion. The replayed matches resulted pretty much as was expected. Liverpool beat Newton Heath and Everton beat Stoke, so that the eight clubs now left in are the Albion and Notts Forest, Bolton Wanderers and Southampton, Derby County and Liverpool, and Burnley and Everton. The ties will be played off on the 26th. West Bromwich Albion have had the good fortune again to be drawn at home and to meet a club which has never once succeeded in beating them there. Bolton Wanderers, with the advantage of playing at home, should have no difficulty in beating Southampton St. Mary's, and Derby County should beat Liverpool. The question is whether Everton will manage to win at Burnley. The Second Division club has been going so strongly this season that it would not be surprising to find it in the semi-final

Saturday's League games were exceptionally interesting, for the reason that the three leaders were engaged —two against each other. There was considerable curiosity as to how the West Bromwich Albion and Sunderland match would end, for both have ambitions in regard to the championship placings. The result was a draw of two goals each, so that the positions remain unchanged. The Midland club, with match in hand, has a chance of finishing second. It enjoys the distinction of not having yet been beaten on its own ground this season.

The most striking feature of the League games of Saturday was that the leaders, Sheffield United, were opposed by the club at the bottom of the table—Notts County,—and that the champions were beaten by the "Lambs." The more surprising thing is that the disaster occurred at Bramall Lane. If there was one game in the day's fixtures which might have been counted upon with certainty it was this. The result will not seriously affect the United's position, however. They have still a clear lead of six points over their nearest rivals, Sunderland—the latter with a match in hand,—and they should manage to hold their own until the end of the season. Still it is a shock to hear of a defeat at Bramall Lane at the hands of the weakest club in the competition. It does not inspire much confidence for the matches against West Bromwich Albion and Sunderland.

In the Second Division Luton did a very good turn to Manchester City by beating Newcastle United. The Manchester club had rather the worse of the deal previous to Saturday, but they have now the advantage of a clear point, and they should succeed in holding their advantage to the end. Notts County are booked for the test matches, but whether their companions will be Bury or Stoke still remains to be settled. Bury are in the singular position of having played six matches fewer than the Potteries team. Ireland accomplished a very smart performance in defeating Wales at Llandudno. The odds were all the other way. In the Welsh team there were seven players who had previously obtained international honours, whilst the Irish team included eight internationals. The team, as usual, was drawn from the Distillery, Cliftonville, Glentoran, and Linfield clubs. Up to within three minutes of the call of time there was nothing between the teams, but the visitors then secured the advantage. Of the sixteen matches previously played between the countries Wales had won nine and Ireland four, whilst three games had been drawn.

We have often heard of "enthusiastic" golfaes, but the adjective is not always appropriate. It may fairly be claimed, I think, by the members or by the Green Committee of the Timperley Club. I am assured that they have now a hole of over 600 yards in length. My informant declined, at my suggestion, to reduce his estimate even by an odd hundred yards, and we may take it that this sensational intelligence is true. It might be supposed that the turf through the green is exceptionally good at this hole, and that the ball is perched on crisp grass all the way. But no, the Timperley men are not heroes by halves, and I am glad to say—I hope this may not be disproved—that the lies are heavy. This is not from a lack of charity, but from the hunger for great emotions. I wish that the hole were 700 or even 800 yards long, and that its course lay through morass or ploughed field. These great youthful, crude enthusiasms are too rare. I dread to hear even now of its division into two paltry holes of 300 each. But, whatever may be its future, here was a great conception.

It must take a good many very hard knocks to "get up" at this hole if "brassey lies" are indeed rare. But what are "brassey lies"? There seems to be a local usage which can hardly be the correct one. Surely a brassey lie is a rather bad or cupped lie, and not as seems to be supposed sometimes, a teed ball or a perfectly clear and well-lying one. There is a curious superstition on the part of many golfers that the driver must be used from the tee and the brassey through the green. If a full shot be wanted, and the lie is not a bad one, what is the objection to the driver? The brassey may be useful for digging the ball out of a hole or, if the face is laid back, for lofting it quickly, but it seems plain that if a drive is required the driver should be a handy instrument.

Of course some people can use the driver where others cannot. The genuine inland green player, born and bred, can use it anywhere. He rather prefers the ball in a hoof mark and, if the ground is soft, will jerk it out an incredible distance, removing, about half a pound of earth from the driver head after each shot as a matter of course. Sometimes he does this with a clasp knife, but often with a little piece of slate or metal carried for the purpose. When he chances to get a really good lie, he becomes hurried and nervous, tips it along the ground, or slices it horribly. For short approaches he likes the chop stroke, and he can putt more accurately with a good-sized lump of mud adhering to the ball. It is to be feared that when he gets upon a green committee or in any commanding position in a club he strives to maintain his advantage. The worse the condition of the course the better, relatively, is his position as a player, and it is painful to see a lot of unnecessary cutting or rolling.

On the other hand, we meet sometimes with a player who was no genius for his dogged wallowing condemned, by the accidents of locality, to an unkempt inland green. His style is spick and span, and his ideal round is one in which his club has never met the ground. Confronted with these awful lies, he can make no progress—he hardly wishes to make progress. If he were to hit the ball a respectable distance it would spoil his case against nature, fate, and the green committee. Besides, it cannot be done with cleanliness and dignity. A master of style will not descend to a vulgar effectiveness. A noble futility is better. Yet the attitude of pained remonstrance has its dangers ; beautiful natures have been soured. To revolt is good, and to acquiesce is good, but to maintain the suitable proportions is to succeed in life.

Mr. Doleman's articles in "Golf on the par" round have provoked some correspondence which is not, however, very much to the point. One who understands it "to mean the score which should be made by a player when playing a perfect game with machine-like accuracy" goes on to instruct us—"for holes which require two full strokes and an iron shot, allow 5," but does not explain how a player of machine-like accuracy can require five strokes for a hole within reach of two shots. To "add six strokes to the 'par' score for 'bogey,'" too, may be a suitable method at this player's own green, but it is quite unintelligible as a general principal. Another writer, whose logic and manners seem about on a "par" and who shelters himself behind the pseudonym of "An Old Hand," thinks that Mr. Doleman, being "a very moderate exponent of the game himself," should receive no consideration. Probably Mr. Doleman could give him about a stroke a hole.

The Trafalgar Club has closed its doors, and so ends the first chapter of that ade of fashionable cycling which earned for itself the title of a craze. When fashionable society first took to the bicycle, a "select" London clubhouse for cyclists in a fashionable place seemed to them to be required. But in a very short time it has been realised that cycling is essentially a roving pastime, and not a clubhouse sport. Cycling needs no special place of meeting ; the variety of roads and destinations is one of its chief charms. It needs no prepared cricket field or tennis lawn ; riders do not keep machines,like boats, away from home at a starting point, and the organisations which suit other sports do not flourish among cyclists. The closing of the club is no sign of decay, but of a development from chrysalis to butterfly.

One of the minor troubles that worry a novice is the execution of a right about turn in the width of the road. Whenever this manœuvre is attempted the chances are that the rider will run foul of the footpath or the hedge, or will dismount involuntarily before having come completely round. Most of the trouble arises from two causes. First, the rider forgets to push as well as steer when turning. The manœuvre is necessarily slow, often involving an ascent from the gutter to a higher level, so that there is no run on the machine, and it must be propelled as well as steered. Secondly, the novice who is accustomed to steer round a corner is apt to straighten the front wheel when half way round instead of turning the equivalent of two corners. At the half-way point one is usually descending from the crown to the gutter, and to avoid crashing into the roadside it is necessary to keep on turning.

Hydraulically-expanded tube joints are being brought prominently forward at present, but the device is not out of its early experimental stage. The idea is to fit a frame together, lay it in a specially constructed holder and apply immense pressure hydraulically, within the tubes, which will thus be forced into grooves in the lugs. Each variation of frame will of course needs its special holder. The patent was sold by the inventor for less than one-half per cent. of the proposed capital of the company about to be formed to work the invention.

The National Cyclists Union has on more than one occasion stirred up considerable discontent amongst its supporters by passing regulations affecting club races and it is therefore noticeable that most of its recent legislation in racing matters is applicable only to open an inter-club events. In this the Union is wise, as it is obviously a suicidal policy to interfere with a club's own management of its own affairs. In pursuance of this recent non-interfering policy, the Union has exempted club events from its new pace-making regulations for amateurs. These at present allow no pacemakers in races up to and including ten miles ; pacers on staple machines in races up to fifty miles and for fifty miles and longer distances tandems, limited in number, will be allowed. The exemption of club races will give rise to the paradox that a club ten miles race may be paced and therefore faster than any open event for the same distance.

Another Waterloo Cup has been decided, and if the class of greyhounds competing this year was hardly equal to what it has been in some previous seasons, the gathering was a huge success, and the statement that public interest in couraing was on the wane was certainly not borne out in view of the big crowds present on all three days of the meeting. The outlook early yesterday morning was of a miserable character, a nasty drizzling rain falling, but happily matters underwent a gr at change for the better, and when the large crowd assembled on the famous battle-ground known as The Withins the dark clouds were rolling away, and if there was not much sunshine, the boisterous wind which had been such a discomfort on the preceding days was fortunately absent. The trials were mostly of a severe character, and old Gallant, who won the Cup last year, got so hard run in the second round of the Plate that he had to be withdrawn in favour of Silver Lace. Interest, however, was almost entirely centred in the Cup, in the fifth round of which Lang Syne, despite the fact that he had developed lameness, disposed of Ryde in the most meritorious fashion, whilst Wild Night, displaying wonderful fire, quite made rings round Chock though she had had a distressingly long course when picked up. Lang Syne's lameness had increased, and this somewhat detracted from the interest in the final. He limped badly, and was evidenly in pain as he walked the slips, but notwithstanding this he led Wild Night to the hare. But Wild Night outwitted him afterwards and won the Cup in decisive fashion. On the night of the draw the daughter of Freshman and Wild Night figured at 1,000 to 30, and though Mr. Hardy, the well-known Manchester courser, had relied on Wet Day to fill his own nomination he supported the kennel companion Wild Night to win something like £14,000, and as he has always been a most liberal patron of coursing it almost needless to say he was heartily congratulated on having won his first Waterloo Cup. Though a trifle short of pace Wild Night is an exceedingly clever bitch, and she ran all her courses through with sterling resolution. Genitive carried off the Plate in handsome style, but the Purse ended in a division between Red Turk and Cissy Smith.

The international Hockey Wales vs. Ireland contest was decided at Llandudno on Saturday. The visitors had the assistance of a strong wind during the first half and they notched seven goals. In the second half they added three more points, and the final score was:—Ireland, ten goals ; Wales, none. The Irish team played splendidly, and their score would have been heavier still but for the good play of the Welsh custodian.

It is stated that the Oxford University Athletic Club Committee have come to the conclusion that at present it would not be advisable to accept the challenge sent out by the American Universities for an international contest some time during the present year. The latter were willing to meet Oxford and Cambridge combined, or would have pitted the winners at the forthcoming inter-collegiate meeting against the winners of Oxford and Cambridge sports. Whether rightly or wrongly, the impression has got abroad that the *status* of the amateur and the student amateur in America leaves much to be desired, and after the meeting between the New York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club the general opinion among University athletes was that Oxford and Cambridge had better confine their competitions for a while to themselves until it could be established beyond a shadow of doubt that they could take part in competitions where their opponents were both amateurs and students in the full sense of the words, as they themselves are.

THE *Sind Times* has the following :—"Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector in Sind, has, we understand, been transferred to the Central Division, as Educational Inspector, in place of the Honourable Mr. Kirkham, who has gone on six months' furlough. It is believed that Professor Muller will take Mr. Prior's place here."

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

A PERSIAN REVERSE.

LAST week, writes our correspondent under date March 2, the steamer Baluchistan, which has become so famous of late owing to her connection with the arms traffic, left Busrah for Europe. Amongst her passengers she carried Emin Pasha, late Admiral in command of the Turkish squadron in the Persian Gulf, and his wife, who are returning to Salonika, the Admiral's period of command having expired, and his successor having arrived in the same vessel on her outward voyage. The Admiral, who was very popular amongst the foreign residents in Busrah, will be much missed, as he was a very genial and handsome man. The Turkish troops now quartered in Busrah were all assembled and a grand parade held in honor of his departure. These troops, which are variously estimated to number from 3,000 to 4,000, have now been stationed at Busrah for about six weeks, and much speculation is rife as to their futurê movements. They have come from a great distance, many from as far as Mosul. They have been encamped on the plain facing the town, but on the opposite side of the river, and right amongst the golf links, which they have certainly not improved. The general idea seems to be that they are destined to establish a definite Turkish rule near Kuweit, instead of the nominal one, which has hitherto been claimed by the Turks, but not acknowledged by the British. The serious aspect of this step will be recognised when we remember that Kuweit is certainly one of the two best, if not the best, harbour in the Gulf, and is the proposed terminus of the Overland Railway to India. There seems to be little doubt that the Turks think this is a good opportunity to extend their influence in this part of the world. It has long been known that they had ideas of reducing Mubarak bin Jubah, Sheikh of Kuweit, to the condition of a vassal, and, according to rumours which are floating about, they seem to have accomplished their aim, as he is reported to have been appointed Turkish Wali of Kuweit. This may be true or not, as reliable news is hard to obtain, everything coming through native sources owing to there being no direct communication with Kuweit. If true, then farewell to all schemes for our Overland Railway to India.

Bushire and the district appear to be in a very perilous way at present. No rain has yet fallen, and the swarm of refugees from the surrounding districts still continues to pour in. These people for some time past have been living almost solely on locusts. These locusts do not belong to the voracious species which devours everything it comes across, but are comparatively harmless to vegetation. When they come, the poorer classes of the people catch as many as possible, boil them, and then salt and dry them in the sun, and store them up for the winter. But now their stock is almost exhausted, and soon as the heat increases a little still greater numbers will flock to Bushire in search of the food they cannot obtain at home. At the present moment the town is simply crammed with beggars, and parents, who with their families have come here in search of food, are selling their daughters for as little as 10 kerans (about 3 rupees) ; for they say we cannot support our children, and if we cannot, it is much better we should sell them to someone who can. Anyone purchasing a young girl is expected to marry her, but it shows the extent of the destitution existing when parents are willing to act in this manner. Every article of food has increased enormously in price of late, in many cases five and tenfold, and it it were not for the barley and dates which come from Busrah, it is hard to know what the poor would do. There are many cases of robbing constantly taking place, several with violence, and no one seems to consider himself safe from attack. In one instance two men were shot while attempting to oppose the entrance of the thieves, one in three or four places. It is much to be hoped that rain will fall soon ; if it does not, there seems little hope for the people during the next summer.

The late Governor of Bushire left quietly during the week, hardly anyone knowing of his departure till he had gone. The idea is that having paid highly for his post he found himself to unable recoup himself owing to the enforcement of the prohibition of the importation of arms, and the consequent serious decrease in his income. It is rumoured that these arms are at last to be forwarded up-country, but it is doubtful if they will ever get there. News has arrived of a disaster experienced by the Persians at Rapeh. It is believed that the Persians were out skirmishing when they were suddenly attacked by the Baluchis, the Derya begi himself losing two fingers, and one officer was killed and four or five men also. Besides this, one of the officers has died from dysentery. In consequence of this news orders were despatched to coal, provision, and water the s. s. Persepolis, and prepare to embark some reinforcements for the Derya begi, and it is blieved that three months' pay is to be taken to the troops already at Rapeh. But this last will probably prove to be merely a wild and baseless rumour. The steamer Arabistan arrived in port some days ago, and was immediately boarded by the Persian authorities under the superintendence of an officer from the man-of-war in harbour. No hing was discovered except four cases of percussion caps, which were landed and detained in the Custom House.

LATER.

The robberies and outrages which I mentioned in the earlier part of my letter culminated very early this (Tuesday) morning in an alarming double tragedy. About 1 a.m. four Persian guards or night watchmen were going their rounds, and when passing close to the British Residency—which faces the sea—they came suddenly upon a body of men, twenty in number, who were evidently attempting to force an entrance into an outhouse situated in the Residency grounds. The watchmen challenged the strangers, upon which they promptly fired at them, killing one, and wounding another, of the watchmen. Immediately the firing took place, the people living in the vicinity came rushing out, firing their rifles promiscuously and making the confusion worse. Under cover of this, the gang of ruffians made their escape, no one seeing in what direction they disappeared. It was then discovered that they had forced two of the stones out of the wall, and were evidently bent on seizing the arms which have been stored in this place ever since the raid which took place in December last. The gang were all armed with Martinis, and evidently were perfectly reckless of consequences.

About two hours later, the officials at the telegraph station at Bushire were much alarmed to hear numerous reports of rifles, and were afraid that the events of last year were about to be repeated. It turned out that the house of a native, who is variously reported as a barber, and also as a jemadar, had been entered, and the man's son and a guest killed. Another man has disappeared, and it is thought that he has been carried off as a prisoner, and two women were also slightly wounded. This affair has caused intense excitement, coming as it does on the top of many minor outrages. The general idea seems to be that both crimes were committed by one gang, and that they are part of a body of sixty Tangistanis who are known to be taking refuge in the well-known sanctuary, or place of refuge, called Imam Zada. This mosque is situated about two miles from the telegraph station, and only half a mile from the summer residence of the British Consul at Subzabad, where Colonel Meade was actually living at the time of the outrage. Imam Zada has long been noted as a place of refuge for all the bad characters of the neighbouring districts, and it was here that the disturbances of January, 1897, which ended in the riot at the Telegraph Station, were hatched. Much uneasiness prevails amongst the Europeans in the district, as they live in houses some distance from the town, and all scattered at a distance from each other, for if the budmashes will attempt to break into the Residency, with its guard of sepoys, they will certainly not scruple to attack a y other house they consider worth looting. The malik tigar obtained information last night that a dhow which had sailed for Kuweit about an hour earlier, was smuggling arms out. He immediately dispatched his steam-launch, which overtook her, and brought her back. It was then discovered that she had twenty-five Martinis on board, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, which was of course promptly seized. It is reported that the arms were shipped by a Persian merchant.

MR. B. H. CHEESEE, the Senior Presidency Magistrate, Black Town, has granted a summons at the instance of Messrs McDowell and Co., returnable on the 21st instant, against Sabapathy Chetty, liquor dealer in Popham's Broadway, for an alleged infringment of the Trade Marks Act in respect of a brandy known as "Biscuit brandy," the allegation being that a much inferior brandy is imported and sold under a mark which is a colourable imitation of the mark on a brandy for which they are agents.

THE RIOTS.

CONTINUANCE AND EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

CARTMEN AND DOCK LABOURERS OBDURATE.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

FURTHER NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

THREATENED STRIKE OF BOATMEN.

EXCEPT for a little stone throwing at the Narelwady Plague Camp, no disturbance of the public peace has marked the events of the last two days in Bombay ; but the strike of dock labourers and of cartmen has continued and has spread in some other directions. Nearly all the shops in the native town excepting those which supply the absolute necessaries of life have remained, closed and it is stated that this is the means by which the shop-keepers have determined upon to bring markedly to the notice of Government the hardships which they allege they are put to by the plague regulations. As will be seen from the interviews printed in another column, it is believed in some quarters that the poor and the shop-keepers mistrust the "leaders" to whom Government look to ascertain the current of public sentiment, and they regard the inconveniences caused to trade by a strike as the only means they have to show Government the strength of their feeling in regard to the plague rules. This is no doubt a mistaken view on the part of the shop-keepers, but from enquiries made in various directions we find that it is widely held. Whatever may be the underlying purpose of the strike, there can be no doubt that it is causing a great loss of trade.

There is no apparent disposition to cease, work on the part of household servants, of victoria drivers, municipal and tramway employees, postal servants, and the numerous other classes whose work is essential to the domestic economy of this great city. The mill-hands have no part or lot in the strike, and it may be said that the suspension of work is limited almost entirely to dockmen, cartmen, and shop-keepers, whose attitude while harmful to business does not in any way interfere with the habits and customs of the well-to-do and middle classes. If the strike continues its effects will be more directly felt by Bombay residents, but there is little likelihood that the coolies and cartmen will hold out much longer. Unfortunately, however, the boatmen who ply for hire in the harbour threaten to leave off work this morning, and in well-informed quarters there is a belief that they will do so. There is plenty of evidence that agitators are doing their best to keep the men in their present idle mood, and one such individual was caught in the act and expelled the dockyard on Saturday morning. People are asking how it is that such men when evidence of their attitude is forthcoming are not being arrested. Such a measure was taken yesterday in the case of three Memons who have done their best to endanger the food supply of the city by bringing undue pressure to bear on the stall-holders to close. It is pleasant to turn to the other side of the picture and to note the order of his Highness the Aga Khan wired from Paris to the Kojahs to range themselves on the side of law and good government, and the consequent determination of that community to keep their shops open and to accept the new plague rules of Government. We also learn that a number of influential native citizens are quietly and unostentiously doing their best to bring the shopkeepers and labourers to see the folly of the course they are pursuing, which brings injury to their own material interests, and leads to a continuance of the military occupation of the native town.

The main events of the past two days include the return to the arsenal of two of the nine-pounder guns brought out on Wednesday ; another house-to-house visitation conducted by the Plague Committee in Nagpada, the arrest of three fugitive Julai rioters at Kalyan and of numerous rioters in Bombay, including two of the assailants of the murdered soldiers, and a recrudescence of the bringing home of the assault on Mr. Sassoon to the leadership of a mill jobber, and stone-throwing at Narelwady Camp which was, however, promptly suppressed. Last, but not least, there is further evidence of premeditation, and a certain Kokani Mahomedan has been called upon to explain the somewhat dubious conduct alleged against him.

WAS THE RIOT PREMEDITATED ?

The belief that the riot was premeditated is gaining strength every day. A Kokani Mahomedan who exercises a deal of influence either for good or evil on the members of his sect has been called to account by the police for certain acts. The Mahomedan in question was asked by the Commissioner of Police to call a meeting of the members of his sect and explain to them that Government did not want to hurt anybody's religious feelings by enforcing the death certificate rules, but that Government wanted their co-operation and help to arrive at the true cause of death in order to help the arrest of the plague by disinfecting the houses in which the poisonous germs were lurking. It is said that instead of calling the members of his own sect, the Kokani sent invitatations to Siddees, Julaiq and others to attend the meeting. The police demand the name of the man who took round the invitations, but the gentleman and his co-operators decline to give it, saying they did not send any invitations, nor do they know who went round to invite the people to attend. This is on the face of it absurd, and opinion is gathering strength that the Kokanis had some connection with the lamentable events of Wednesday last. The Kokanis were asked to send a reply to the Commissioner of Police as to whether they would co-operate with the authorities in finding out the true cause of death ; but they did not do so although the Commissioner had all along been fighting in their behalf to obtain redress of certain of their grievances. They sent their resolutions direct to H. E. the Governor, who referred them to the conciliatory speech he made before the members of the different deputations on Wednesday. The Kokanis when asked by the police as to why they did not send their reply to the Commissioner, said that they went to the Head Police Office for two days, but as they did not see the Commissioner, they sent the resolutions direct to Government. The police are inclined to believe that the meeting called by the Kokanis was not a *bona fide* one ; that the resolutions sent to H. E. the Governor were not passed at the meeting ; and that the business transacted was of an altogether different character, which if brought to light would put quite a different complexion on the whole affair. The matter, promptly seized. It is reported that the arms were shipped by a Persian merchant. promptly noised abroad, is being actively enquired into by the police. It is said that the Commissioner of Police has called a meeting of the members of his sect and explain to them that Government did not want to hurt anybody's religious feelings by enforcing the death certificate rules, but that Government wanted their co-operation and help to arrive at the true cause of death in order to help the arrest of the plague by disinfecting the houses in which the poisonous germs were lurking. It is said that instead of calling the members of his own sect, the Kokani sent invitatations to Siddees, Julaiq and others to attend the meeting. The police demand the name of the man who took round the invitations, but the gentleman and his co-operators decline to give it, saying they did not send any invitations, nor do they know who went round to invite the people to attend. This is on the face of it absurd, and opinion is gathering strength that the Kokanis had some connection with the lamentable events of Wednesday last. The Kokanis were asked to send a reply to the Commissioner of Police as to whether they would co-operate with the authorities in finding out the true cause of death ; but they did not do so although the Commissioner had all along been fighting in their behalf to obtain redress of certain of their grievances. They sent their resolutions direct to H. E. the Governor, who referred them to the conciliatory speech he made before the members of the different deputations on Wednesday. The Kokanis when asked by the police as to why they did not send their reply to the Commissioner, said that they went to the Head Police Office for two days, but as they did not see the Commissioner, they sent the resolutions direct to Government. The police are inclined to believe that the meeting called by the Kokanis was not a *bona fide* one ; that the resolutions sent to H. E. the Governor were not passed at the meeting ; and that the business transacted was of an altogether different character, which if brought to light would put quite a different complexion on the whole affair. The matter,

round by the Docks and Mazagon showed that more labourers were at work than on Saturday.

STONE THROWING AT NARELWADY.

Yesterday morning some stones were thrown at Narelwady Camp, and the sentry was struck. The people living in the houses from whence the stones came were promptly visited by the police and warned that every man would be arrested if another stone was thrown, and that the first head seen over the wall would be shot at. This warning had the effect intended, and no further stones were thrown.

TELEGRAM FROM H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

CONSEQUENT ACCEPTANCE OF NEW PLAGUE RULES BY KHOJAS.

A telegram to Mr. Kamari Ismail, dated Paris, 11th instant, has been received from his Highness, who is staying at the Hotel Bristol. His Highness' mandate runs as follows :—"I order you and jamat to help Government. Inform Commissioner of Police of my order." The Commissioner of Police has also received a telegram from his Highness stating the mandate sent to his Mukhi. Mr. Kamari Ismail and Mr. Cassum Moosa, manager of H. H. the Aga Khan's estate, went about amongst the Khoja shopkeepers and informed them of his Highness' telegram, with the result that many of them re-opened their places of business. In consequence of the telegram received from his Highness a meeting of the community was convened yesterday at the Khoja Jamatkhana, when Mr. Kamari Ismail placed the telegram before the meeting. Mukhi Cassum Moosa explained to the assembly that it was the duty of every loyal Khoja to stand by the Government in these times of trouble. They were all happy under the British rule, and if any stringent rules were promulgated by the Government for the benefit of the subjects, and if such rules caused hardship, they had to appeal to Government in a respectful and legitimate manner and not resort to measures which served to widen the breach between the rulers and the ruled. By a general strike, their cause would not be advanced in the least. It was their duty to help the police, who protected their lives and property. His Highness had sent a mandate asking them to render help to the Government, and if anybody disregarded that mandate in any way he would render himself liable to a heavy fine by the jamat. Everybody must open his shop and induce people of other sects also to open their shops. Those present at the meeting having expressed their willingness to open their shops, and help the Government in every possible way,

Mr. Cassum Moosa told the meeting that it was found necessary to issue certificates assigning the cause of death in every instance. He stated that a number of gentlemen had already been appointed to issue such certificates and that certificates had been already granted to some of the Khojas. It is gratifying to learn that the Khojas have already set a good example by accepting the rules for the granting of certificates.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The military posts in the native town are relieved every 24 hours. The changes made in the arrangements of the postings since our last issue include the posting of a small guard at the docks and the return of two of the four machine guns posted in the native town since Wednesday to the Arsenal. The remaining two are stationed at the point where Duncan Road intersects Grant Road, and are in charge of a detachment of Royal Artillery. On Saturday Major A. H. Calwell, R.A., was field officer of the day with head-quarters at Phydownie. At 7 o'clock yesterday he was relieved by Major W. MacLaughlin, of the Shropshire Regiment. To-day Major A. Tracy, R.A., will be the field officer. It is intended that all plague search parties shall in future have a Military escort. A meeting of district Plague Officers was held on Saturday afternoon to confer with the Plague Committee as to the military requirements of each district during the continuance of the searches. It is understood that each district is to have from 12 to 20 Native soldiers, two sowars, and four or six policemen, but some of the most practised of the doctors think that this protection thus afforded is inadequate. The Light Horse Camp has been temporarily abandoned, as it is not deemed desirable that the troopers should be absent from Bombay even for a part of each 24 hours for the present. It is expected, however, that the Camp will be reopened in a day or two. The services of none of the voluntier corps have been requisitioned since Wednesday excepting so far as small guards for the respective armouries and head-quarters are concened.

PARTIAL STRIKE OF PLAGUE COOLIES.

Ostensibly in consequence of the non-receipt of their wages for February the coolies employed in lime washing and disinfecting in the C. Ward refused to work on Saturday morning, but we learn they have since returned to duty. In other wards also there were great complaints about the tardy payment of wages, which it appears all go through the hands of one pay clerk, with the result that sometimes the 20th or 25th of the month is reached before the coolies get their pay for the preceding month.

THREATENED STOPPAGE OF THE HAY SUPPLY AVERTED.

One of the latest developements of the present situation was an attempt made by the hay cart-drivers yesterday morning to "come out." Hay carts are quite different from ordinary labour carts, which are used for the conveyance of grain and all sorts of goods, while the former are only intended to carry hay. There are hundreds of hay stacks located at Frere Bunder, Mahaluximee, and Mody Bunder, whence about two hundred cart-loads of hay are brought into the city every morning, and if this supply of fodder is stopped, even for a couple of days, the ill effects in respect of milch-cattle, horses, and bullocks, can well be imagined. The Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Police are daily supplied with hay by their contractors, who bring it into the city in these carts. About three hundred cart-loads of hay are imported from Thana and Ghat Cooper into Bombay and taken to the hay markets at Clerk Road, where they are purchased by contractors and also brought into the city. The largest stock of hay stacked is at Frere Bunder, an extensive piece of land, bordering the Sewree Road. Hundreds of huge piles are stacked there and are valued at about ten lakhs of rupees. The value of hay stacked at Mahaluximee and Mody Bay is estimated at four lakhs of rupees and two lakhs, respectively. On Saturday morning these cart drivers delivered their usual stock in the city, and in the afternoon re-loaded their carts. Upto this time all was well and good. Early yesterday morning two hundred cart-drivers assembled at Frere Bunder and refused to bring their loaded carts into the city, saying that they were afraid of being assaulted by the strikers. Information was immediately sent to the police and to the different contractors, who are responsible for the supply of hay to the Municipality and to the police. These contractors, both of whom are Hindus, turned up at the Bunder, as also the police. The contractors told the cartmen that the police had made "pucca bundobust" all along the road and they would not be molested in the least. After a good deal of persuasion and worry the cartmen were brought to their senses and they commenced to yoke their bullocks to the carts and proceeded into the city. It is stated that nearly four lakhs of pounds of hay are daily consumed in the city.

THE SUSPENSION OF WORK AT THE DOCKS.

THE MAIL STEAMER LEAVES PART OF HER CARGO BEHIND.

TWENTY VESSELS AWAITING LOADING.

Sunday is a *dies non* at the docks, and beyond the introduction of a small military guard there, nothing of any moment transpired at these gateways of Bombay's foreign trade yesterday. But such changes in the situation at the docks as were witnessed on Saturday were for the worse instead of for the better, work being brought entirely to a standstill. The 200 Pathans who were induced by the stevedores, Messrs. Hill Grennan, and Co. to continue at work on Friday, put on board such of the cargo of the s. s. Armenia as had been brought to the docks before the strike of cartmen and afterwards completed the loading of the Irani and the City of Venice. Owing to the comparatively short number of men employed, work went on until a late hour; the men being informed that at its completion they could, if they wished, remain within the docks all night and could make use of the accomodation of one of the large sheds. The authorities would have been very glad if this offer had been accepted as they knew that the labourers would be far more likely to be subjected to undue influence if they left the docks than or if they remained there for the night. However, none of the Pathans accepted the offer. During the night special precautions were taken under the direction of Superintendent Ingram to prevent any attempt to fire any portion of the dock premises or of the goods stored there. The dock police were stationed at short intervals about the wharves and warehouses, and a sharp look-out was kept on the movements of any suspicious looking person. By direction of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, several of the launches belonging to the harbour service and containing appliances for extinguishing fires were brought to the dock walls in readiness to be of service, if needed. But the night passed over without incident.

On Saturday morning soon after daybreak large numbers of Ghati labourers assembled on the roads and vacant ground fronting the dock gates, but they showed no inclination to enter and resume work. They stood about or squatted in groups and seemed to have gone there more out of curiosity to see what would be done them to seriously discuss terms of re-employment. The Pathans who had been at work the previous day were early on the scene, and entered through the main gateway in readiness to re-commence work. A Mahomedan whose appearance denoted that he did not belong to the labouring classes was seen to be very busy talking to them, and his words had such an effect that they soon changed their demeanour. Upon this being observed by the police authorities, the agitator was promptly ejected from the dockyard. The mischief, however, was done and the men told the tindals and the dock officials that they were afraid to resume work because if they did so the Mahomedans outside would not allow them to go to their musjid. They said they had been threatened with a general boycott; that they would be turned out of the houses in which they lived by their co-religionists and would not be allowed to bury their dead in the Mahomedan grave yards. All promises of protection and of the provision of special accommodation were of no avail. The Pathans after standing about within the dock premises quietly left and went home.

Within the docks there were large piles of imported cases lying on the roads, and wharves uncleared owing to the absence of cartmen, while vessels requiring loading were docked without their hatches being let down, simply because no men were available to do the work. Representatives of various shipping firms were engaged in consultation with the dock officials as to the arrangements to be made for the clearances of their vessels. The mail steamer Egypt had gone out of the dock in the early morning 200 tons short of her proper cargo, the merchandise left behind comprising 1,900 bags of castor seed and mowra seed. The Armenia was still in dock, much to the regret of the 30 passengers, and still more of the shippers since her deficiency in cargo of 1,500 bags represented a loss of about £150. It was pointed out that even if the stevedores' labourers had remained at work they would not be able to do the loading satisfactorily, since they are totally unused to carry heavy loads from the wharves to the ships. As one official familiar with the docks remarked, the stevedores are no better able to do the work of the Ghatis than the Ghatis are able to do theirs. It requires a good deal of experience to know how to load a ship in the best way so that if the Ghatis resumed work without the stevedores the loading would necessarily be badly done, while on the other hand, if the stevedores alone go back to work the unusually hard labour of lifting loads from the wharves will be too great a tax upon them for it to be long maintained.

While endeavours were being made to induce the crowd of labourers outside the docks to resume work, a body of twenty-four men of the First Bombay Lancers arrived under the command of Captain Schneider, and conducted by Inspector Flanagan and two mounted sowars went round the docks. They were followed shortly afterwards by Mr. Crummy, the Deputy Commissioner, who arrived in the Police brake. At that time at least a thousand people were standing about outside the main entrance, and when enquiries were made they said they would be willing to work but for their having been threatened with bad treatment by others if they did not continue on strike. They were informed by Mr. Crummy that if they went to work they would be protected by the police and the authorities would take care to prevent their being maltreated.

These representations, combined with those of various labour contractors, anxions to get some work done, had the effect of leading a good number of men to accept the special inducements held out to them in some quarters. Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, labour contractor of British India S. N. Company, had no less than five steamers awaiting coaling, and he offered to the coolies in the crowd very big pay if they would do the work for him. He promised to give Re. 1-2 per man and 8 annas per boy, as against the ordinary wage of 5 annas per man, and said that he would see that they were not molested while going to work. Two hundred men gave way to these inducements, and they were taken down to the Coal Bunder at Mody Bay in specially reserved tram cars and in victorias. For each of these latter conveyances Mr. Dhunjeebhoy paid one rupee, this being four times the usual fare. Seeing their fellow workmen so liberally treated 300 more men consented to do work, and they were taken down to Mody Bay in the same way, being escorted by two sowars, and police arrangements were made for their protection at the bunder, where the work of coaling the British India boats was satisfactorily proceedid with.

The gradual dispersal of the crowd of coolies outside the dock gates was followed by the transfer of the large Anchor Line steamer Armenia from the Prince's to the Victoria Dock, where she completed her cargo by taking on board the consignment of castor and mowhra seeds left over by the Egypt. But this was only accomplished by utilising the services of the ship's crew and of the European and Eurasian foremen of the stevedores for loading purposes. The Armenia left the dock with a complete cargo in the afternoon. But twenty other ships remained in the docks, being unable for want of labour to discharge or receive cargo, as the case may be. This is the more serious since vessels are arriving and are unable to come into dock until the departure of some of the other boats by which it is filled. The warehouses and wharves are full of goods awaiting clearances. The stocks have been gradually increasing during the last two or three months, and the sudden suspension of cart labour on Friday has resulted in a large and unexpected increase in the goods remaining in the custody of the Port Trust. The shipping firms and agents are greatly concerned at the prospective losses involved upon them by the strike. Mr. Currie, the agent of the British India S. N. Company, visited the docks on Saturday, and preferred a strong request to Captain Hand, the Superintendent, to arrange for the discharge of 120 tons of cargo from one of the ships of the company somehow or other to-day. If the strike does not terminate this morning efforts will be made to carry out Mr Currie's wishes, but this will only be possible by the employment of lascars and others on what is to them the unaccustomed work of unloading. Many merchants in the town have urged that the "bludgeon" clauses of the labour contracts should be enforced by the Port Trust in order that the contractors should be induced to strain every nerve to get the men back to work: the indentures for the contractors' supply of labour that in the event of failure to carry out the work from any cause the Port Trust may have it performed by men obtained by their own officials, the costs incurred to be borne by the contractors. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, had an interview with the contractors in reference to this proviso on Saturday afternoon. We give below a list of the steamers which were in dock on Saturday awaiting either loading or unloading, namely :—

For London via Brindisi and Marseilles—Caledonia, P. and O. S. N. Co.; for Marseilles and Antwerp—Iran, E. Bates and Co.; for Trieste and Venice—Vindobona, A. L. S. and Co.; for Genoa—Henley, J. Mackintosh and Co.; for Liverpool—Blue Cross, Bombay Co. Ld.; for Hull via Kurrachi—Othello, Finlay, Muir and Co.; for Dunkirk—Aphrodite, W. and A. Graham and Co.; for Hamburg—Zampa, Bombay Co. Limited; for Hamburg and Bremen via Kurrachi—Drachenfels, Glade and Co.; for Aden—Carthage, P. and O. S. N. Co.; for Shanghai via Intermediate Ports—Verona, P. and O. S. N. Co.; for China, &c.,—Brindisi, P. and O. S. N. Co.; for Zanzibar, &c.,—Setos, F. Heyer; for Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay—Purulia, M. Mackenzie and Co.; for Mauritius—Parvady (barque); for Calcutta via Coast Ports—Virava, M. Mackenzie and Co.; Warora, M. Mackenzie and Co.; Nairung, T. Morrison and Co.

Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons write to inform us as stevedores they worked the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Futala, and that she left for her destination at the appointed time.

AT THE DOCKS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, a detachment of Lancers, under Captain Schneider, patrolled the docks from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 a.m. They also went along the Wari Bunder and along the Mody Bay to see that order was preserved.

The five hundred labourers engaged by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji on the previous day at one rupee and two annas per day, for coaling steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, turned up in a body early yesterday morning at Mody Bay. The work of coaling had nearly been finished, and as there was not sufficient work for so many labourers, Mr. Dhunjibhoy had to dismiss two hundred of them. However, not to disappoint these persons, who had come forward again in face of threats and menaces of the strikers, Mr. Dunjibhoy paid them four annas each, requesting them to go home quietly.

It may be stated that H. M. S. Eclipse has been lying in the Merewether Dock for some days past, majestically overlooking the goods yard. This aweinspiring ship has created a sort of fear in the mind of the people gathering about the goods shed, who imagined that she had been brought there to control them and prevent them from creating any disturbance. The Flagship left last evening, and as it was feared that her absence might emboldon mischief-makers a police guard was posted at the end of the Elphinstone Bridge to protect the cartmen driving their carts along the road.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The dock-labourers, the stevedores' labourers and the harbour workmen have continued their strike, to the great loss and inconvenience of the export as well import houses in Bombay. The hope that the labourers would return to work on Saturday, unfortunately, was not realised, and the position was decidedly worse than on Friday. Outside the docks, many labourers were walking to and fro, and gathering in groups calmly viewing the situation without the least concern. The road to the docks which is ordinarily occupied by a long string of carts was unoccupied, and the monotony was only relieved by a passing tram-car or victoria. Inside the docks the scene was dull. The excitement of the labourers, the hustle and bustle of the mucadams and merchants, the rattling of the carriages, the creaking noise of the working of the crane on the steamers, and all other incidental features of a busy day were absent. The helplessness of the mucadums to take delivery of the goods or to ship on the vessels was noticed at once, the roads being occupied with heaps of cases of goods. Big piles had been formed by packages and cases of goods on the road and open space in the docks. Only about three scores of men were working in the docks and they were the foremen of the stevedores' labourers. The work was hard and difficult to their unaccustomed frames. Mr. Bomanji Edalji Kashinath, a large employer of labour at the docks, did his best to induce his men to work, but they simply laughed and stood gazing at him, making no reply to his request. As the day advanced the labourers quietly walked away. A feeling of passion was noticed among some of them. If anybody showed an inclination to work, being tempted to do so by the offer of very high wages, he was at once abused and threatened with assault. The threat was sufficient to hold him out against the temptation of high wages. It seems too, that the victoria-drivers are now being coerced by the Ghatis. They refuse to ply where they have a chance to meet the Ghatis, saying that they would be assaulted. When questioned by our representative, the Ghatis openly said they would rather die than allow their dear ones to be torn away from them, removed to hospitals, and not given a final chance to meet them before parting for ever from them in this world.

THE SCENE AT MANDVIE.

The scene at Mandvie in ordinary times is one of bustle and excitement, for it is the busiest centre in the native town, and the narrow thoroughfares are always overcrowded. But for the last three days Mandvie has been deserted by merchants, traders, labourers, and cart-drivers. The shops and godowns are closed, and the bazar wears the appearance of a solitary out-of-the-way place. This locality is ordinarily animated, even in the monsoon, but now in the full swing of the business season it looks like a deserted place.

THE STRIKE AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS YARD.

Each night the Wari Bunder goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway is guarded by 20 men of the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps, under the commmand of a non-commissioned officer. At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Manockjee Dossabhoy, the carting agent of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, proceeded to the yard, where 50 carts ready to be loaded with grain belonging to the firm had been left overnight. Some 500 coolies were gathered outside the premises, but although Mr. Dossabhoy offered them two rupees per man, they would not do any work. A number of cartmen said that they were ready to work provided the coolies would load the carts. But this the men outside refused to do, and things remained at a standstill. Mr. Muirhead, the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has wired to the different stations to stop the goods trains for the present as no labourers can be found to unload the waggons.

The situation at Wari Bunder became more intricate and troublesome yesterday, when sixty hamals belonging to the company and working in the shed struck work. The work in the yard, which had been greatly hampered by the strike of the cartmen on the previous day, now came to a deadlock. There are fifty thousand bags of grains lying in the siding at the goods yards, to be carted away, and the same number of bags are in waggons to be unloaded. No labourers could be had either to unload the goods from the waggons or to cart them away, and Mr. Hubbard, the goods Superintendent at the yard, was in a dilemma as what to do.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. Manockji Dassabhoy, the carting agent of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who has on ordinary days about two hundred carts working under him, went to several of the cartmen and after a good deal of difficulty and persuasion got them round and brought out eighty carts. These were driven to the goods shed at Wari Bunder. But here the question arose where to get the coolies to load the carts. There were at this time about two hundred coolies and others outside the shed, sitting idle, but not a single one of them could be persuaded to go into the yard and help the cartmen in loading the carts, although handsome wages were offered to them. There was no alternative, and the cartmen had to do the work themselves. By 9 o'clock forty-two carts, laden with about 450 bags, were driven to the godown, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Dana Bunder. As the carts were being driven along the road one after the other, the crowd became somewhat pugnacious, and as some mischief was expected, information was given to the police. Mr. Crummy, the Deputy Police Commissioner, with Major Maclaughlin, drove down in the police brake. Mr. Crummy having posted armed police guards drove down to the Argyle Road. The road was lined on both sides by coolies and Ghatis numbering quite five hundred discussing the situation. The carts were subsequently unloaded in the godown belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers under the supervision of the godown keeper. The menaces of the crowd, however, terrified the carting agent and the godown keeper, both of whom proceeded to Mr. Crummy, at the Central Police Office, and asked for protection. The carting agent stated that the strikers threatened to kill him at his house at Mazagon. Mr. Crummy made arrangement to guard the godown and to send a policeman with the agent to escort him to his house.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

On Saturday morning First Nagpada and the localities thereabouts were thoroughly searched by the plague authorities. Four plague cases and two cases of suspicious fever were discovered and a number of contacts removed to segregation camps. The area under inspection was bounded on the north by Bellasis Road, on the east by Parel Road, on the south by Grant Road, and on the west by Duncan Road, and comprised the following streets: Kazapoora, Sufti Mohalla, Undria Street, Chowkey Mohalla, Khandia Street, Hoozria Street, Telly Street, and Temkar Street. In addition to this about one-third of the Khara Talao was also searched. Sir James Campbell, Dr. Dinmock, and Mr. C. C. James came early in the morning to Treacher and Co.'s establishment, where the search-parties were formed for the campaign. A hundred men of the Highland Light Infantry and a body of Lancers were drawn up at the same point. The doctors and nurses who had been summoned to be present came in quick succession, as also a number of European and Native gentlemen who assisted in the operations. Ten parties were formed, each consisting of an officer (either Military or Civil), one doctor, one lady doctor or a nurse, one lampman, one locksmith, and one kettleman. Each party was accompanied by nine men of the Highland Light Infantry and four Lancers to guard outside in the street, while the party went in a house to search for cases. Several European and Native gentlemen assisted the official searchers in their work. The work of forming parties was carried out by Mr. Stewart, the District Plague Officer, who was on the spot from early morning, quietly making arrangements for the operation. The officers, civil and military, who accompanied the search parties were Captain Hartigan, of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Lieutenant Christie of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lieutenant Warneford, of the 44th Goorkhas; Lieutenant Strong, of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry; Mr. Morrison, Mr. Du Boulay, Mr. Lawrence, and Commander Hewett, R.N., of the Tardeo section. The doctors who took part in the campaign were Surgeon-Captain Arnim, of the B. Ward; Drs. Lang, Gibson, Doodhihalkar, Alfred Britto, Jaykar, D'Avaine, Rajabali Patel, Dalal, and Sealy. Miss Brennan was the lady doctor, and the services of nine nurses were also requisitioned. Amongst the European and Native gentlemen who volunteered their services were: Messrs Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Co. (solicitors), Sirdar Umar Jamal, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Kazi Kabirudin, Sulleman Abdul Wahid, Moulvi Hidayatulla, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Abdur Rahiman, and others. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was also present. The police arrangements were very satisfactorily made by Superintendent Nolan. The parties went into the localities assigned to them, and a vigorous search commenced. The party under Lieutenant Christie when searching a house in Chimna Butcher Street. About half-a-dozen iron-rods were found locked up in a room of a house. These rods, which were about 3 feet long, had very heavy knobs at one end, rendering them formidable weapons, capable of knocking out a man's brains at a single stroke. These rods were taken charge of by the police. The inspection was completed at ten o'clock.

THREATENED STRIKE AT THE COLABA MARKET.

No further attempts have been made to molest the stall-holders at the Crawford Markets. A policeman in plain clothes has been placed at each of the stalls in order to prevent agitators from getting their way with the stall-holders, and no further trouble has been given. At the Municipal Market at Colaba, however, the stall licensees closed their stalls on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. On receiving information to this effect Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent of Markets, proceeded to Colaba with Inspector Williamson. He saw the stall-holders, who said that they had closed because they had been told that the Crawford and other markets had been shut up. The falseness of this statement having been made clear to them, they resumed work.

THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

As previously stated, the liquor shops and the shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs, situated within the disturbed area of the city, have been closed since Wednesday last. On Saturday morning a number of shop-keepers, all of whom were Parsees, waited upon Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and stated that it was a cruel injustice to them, that while a number of such establishments had been allowed to remain open, certain shops belonging to them had been ordered to be closed and were not allowed to be re-opened, that there would have been no cause for them to complain if all the liquor shops in the city had been closed. They urged that now the riots were over and peace being re-established, they should be allowed to re-open their places of business. Mr. Vincent replied that the matter would be immediately referred to the superintendents of the various divisions in which the shops were situated and steps would be taken after the reports were forwarded to him by them. The shop-keepers then withdrew.

ARREST OF RIOTERS AT KALIAN.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Harry Brewin (junior), and Inspector Roshun Ali, in consequence of information received, proceeded to Kalian Segregation Camp to arrest certain Julai rioters. The police having come to know that some of the rioters had fled after the firing was over, and that they were detained at the Kalyan quarantine camp, Mr. Brewin proceeded to Kalian, searched the segregation camp, and arrested three Julais who were hand-cuffed and brought to Bombay. They will be charged before Mr. Slater, to-day.

ARREST OF CONSTABLE COUTY'S ASSAILANT.

On Saturday evening, Superintendent Nolan succeeded in arresting the budmash who felled Constable Couty of the mounted police from his horse and belaboured him most unmercifully with a heavy club. The assailant is a stout young man and was armed with a formidable bludgeon. He was seen striking Mr. Couty by Mrs. Turner, who stays in a house just opposite the scene of the affray. She gave information to the police, in consequence of which the man was arrested. His name is Bhagwandeen, and he lives near the Ripon Road. His house was searched and several sticks and bludgeons were recovered. He was identified by Mrs. Turner as the assailant of Mr. Couty and was then lodged in the chowkey. He will be charged, to-day, before Mr. Slater.

OPINIONS OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

VIEWS OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.

A well known Parsee merchant in Bombay who has opportunities for coming into close contact with all classes of people in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper said:—"There is no doubt that for some time past the impression has prevailed that the Government has been very oppressive and that little or no regard has been shown to the feelings of the people. Personally I believe that the greatest mistake has been the employment of European soldiers in the search parties. It would not matter much if the soldiers were kept outside as guards; it is the admission of these men into the houses which the people so resent. Amongst the poor people there is a widespread impression that in case of any difference between a Tommy and a native there is no justice that the soldiers are treated like spoilt children and that equal justice is sacrificed where they are concerned. These feelings are not exclusively entertained by the poor but even the educated classes cannot help regarding the soldiers with suspicion and distrust. For my own part I certainly would not go round on inspection duty as a Justice of the Peace with European soldiers. It is altogether different in the case of native soldiers who understand and respect native prejudices. Tommy Atkins resents the great fear which the natives have lest his shadow should fall upon the food that they are cooking; he looks upon it as a sign of dislike to himself rather than as the carrying out of religious injunctions. But the sepoys no matter how rough the race to which they belong, whether they be Pathans or Sikhs, will always be scrupulous not to wound caste sentiments. There is no doubt that the closing of the shops is intended to show Government that the people are dissatisfied. The fact is that they entirely mistrust their so-called leaders. They complain that these leaders when they interview the Governor tell him one thing while they hear quite another from their people. They do not seem to have the moral courage to tell Government what the real sentiment of the people is, and it is believed that it is in consequence of this that the masses suffer the hardships of which they complain. The people ask "Why should these men go and make all sorts of promises to Government on behalf of the general population, which we have never told them to make and which they have not the influence to insure keeping"? In regard to the lamentable occurrences of Wednesday I do not think that they were organised by any secret committee. It seems to me that the order to fire was somewhat hastily given, and that it was because they thought that people in the street were being indiscriminately fired on that these Mahomedans took the extreme measures that they did. Of course every right-thinking person deeply regrets these occurrences, but there can be no doubt that the people have had great hardships to contend with however necessary these may have been and things have not been well managed by the Plague Committee. Passes to travel up-country are obtained from them after a great deal of trouble and after all turn out to be of no value to the holder. The time has come to make changes in the constitution of the Plague Committee in regard to whose mistakes and extra-vagance there are such widespread complaints."

A MAHOMEDAN VIEW.

A Mahomedan professional gentleman in the course of a conversation expressed similar views in regard to the leaders who he said do not lead. They would promise anything to the authorities, and when before the Governor would not say anything contrary to what they thought they were expected to say. He was quite sure that to get at the real opinion of the Mahomedans, Government should be in touch with the men of the best families as it was they alone who had real influence with the people when they liked to exert it. The Mahomedans of Bombay generally were loyal and law-abiding, and it was a significant fact that the Julais all belonged to other parts of the country, particularly the North-West Provinces where on the advice of Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Antony MacDonnell has modified the plague rules so as to render them less obnoxious to these excitable and fanatical people.

A HINDU CRITICISM OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

A prominent Hindu citizen, in conversation with our representative yesterday, travelled over much of the ground covered by the grievances of the masses in the matter of plague suppression. "To begin with the beginning," he said, "although it is with pain I have to speak against a most meritorious servant of the State, and one whom his Sovereign has delighted to honour for his past services, Sir James Campbell has been known for his unsympathetic leanings against the natives; and it was a radical error to put him at the head of the plague administration in Bombay. He might have done very well for a district; but in Bombay, with its heterogeneous population, one class being at times envious of the other, a younger man, well known for his sympathy with the wants and wishes of the people, who kept himself in touch with their feelings and their prejudices, one whose dignity suffered nothing by going and mixing among them, should have had in his hands the key of the plague repressive measures. Such a man "par excellence" was General Gatacre; and such a man would have been Sir George Cotton, or failing him, Mr. G. W. Roughton or Mr. Reginald Gilbert, Mr. John Marshall or some member of the Chamber of Commerce, and many others whoses names I might suggest. This initial mistake has been at the root of all the grievances from which all of us have suffered, rich and poor a like."

"You seem to be rather harsh in your judgment regarding the worthy Commissioner of Customs," said our representative.

The Hindu citizen continuing, said. "As I told you at starting, it pains me to say what I do say. Our 'worthy Commissioner of Customs,' as you call him and as he deserves to be called, has had quite enough to do in the discharge of his official duties; and the imposition of the plague repression task, although willingly undertaken, has proved in his old age, for he was about to retire on pension, the last straw on the camel's back. He was said to have a steel frame; but nature always resents a defiance of its laws, however trivial. Having taken you to the root of our misfortunes, the rest is easily intelligible. It is only by going among the people that have suffered, and do suffer still, that you can understand it. My dhobee told me that two plague cases occurred in the big house in which he lived in Hanooman Lane in the Fort. The patients were removed to hospital. Dreading the hardships of conract segregations the rest of the tenants locked the doors of their rooms and ran away to seek shelter elsewhere. A day or two subsequently, the Plague officers broke open all the locks, broke open the cupboards and boxes; the valuables contained in them disappeared, and the cupboards and boxes, or most of them, were thrown from the windows into the streets. Do you disbelieve this and ask for a proof? Why my dhobee was present among the crowd when this destruction of his property was going on, but dared not remonstrate, for he would have been caught on the instant, and he and all his relatives would have been forced into the contact segregation camp. Dare my dhobee complain to the police? The consequences would have been equally unhappy to him and his relatives. Who dare give evidence against the plague officials? He would be a marked man, and would be allowed to know no rest during the prevalence of the epidemic. It is very easy for high officials to talk of placing such men before a court of justice, but they forget the dread the poor people have of all plague officials. A higher official would be above such practices, but think of the low class people to whom disinfection work is entrusted. My dhobee has lost his wife's and his daughter-in-law's ornaments, but he dared not complain. He preferred to escape the rigour and hardship of life in the segregation camp. This is only a typical case. I have heard of another, in which a box, containing glass-ware, was thrown out of a window into the street by a disinfection party, and in which no complaint could be made for the reasons stated above. Now, can you not understand why people's minds were poisoned against the plague authorities? Why should all people, lying in a sick bed, be taken to the plague hospital? Headache, diarrhœa, pains in the back or stomach, any slight rise in temperature, dysentery, &c., all persons suffering from any of these have been removed, in many instances among the poorest classes, to the plague hospital, there to have bed-fellows in really plague-stricken people and to catch the contagion, as many are believed to have done; to be exposed day and night to cold winds, which brought on fever in enfeebled constitutions, and which turned people, free from plague in the first instance, into really plague-stricken persons. The real motive for such a kind of proceeding is the desire of the search parties to get credit for the discovery of so many cases, to get credit at the hands of the plague committee for so much industry and zeal. They detect a case of fever; a doctor certifies that he has attended the patient, that it is not plague fever; but the patient is nevertheless forced into the plague hospital with the risk of catching plague there the more easily in his weak state of health. The search party cares very little beyond its desire to report the discovery of a case and get credit for the discovery."

"Why not bring such grievances to the ears of the Chairman of the Plague Committee?" asked our representative.

The subject of the interview proceeded: "It is all very well to say so. The chairman, busy enough with his multifarious duties, important duties as they are, has no time for enquiry. He passes it on to a lieutenant, who is said to be all-powerful on the committee, whose capacity for work is inbounded. The case would have been different with general Gatacre. He would have made *personal* enquiries. He desired to earn the love and confidence of the masses; tried to be in touch with them, listened to their smallest complaints; endeared himself to all by presents of sweet meets to their children while adroitly inducing them to come round to his own views. The present Plague Committee has always seemed to disregard the views and opinions of the masses of the people and has dis-dained to be in touch with them. Mahomedan citizens complained of search parties going into their zenanas without a lady doctor with them; but the absence of the lady doctor was explained away by one reason or another. Such disregard of Mahomedan feeling was the primary cause of Wednesday's riots. A true Mussulman, however loyal or law-abiding, would sooner see himself buried alive than expose his female relatives to the gaze of strangers. Did the plague committee avail itself of the warnings held out by correspondents in your own and other newspapers? Did they not do the reverse by employing British soldiers, to assist the search parties? British soldiers are by all of us regraded as the protectors of our lives and liberties; but, excuse me for saying so, they look upon all natives as animals. For this reason, the employment of British soldiers in seach parties was a serious blunder. They might very well be employed in forming a cordon around a street or row of houses to be searched; but they struck terror into the hearts of the natives, whose houses they were until a recent date allowed to enter with the search parties."

"Do you think the riots of Wednesday were preconcerted?" asked our representative.

"I do not think they were," was the reply. "Had they been premeditated, had there been influential wire-pullers behind the scenes, the time selected for the disturbance would have been after the noon-day prayers in the mosques on a Friday, as we well know from past experience. No doubt the hardships, to which I have made reference were brewing in the minds of the Mahomedan populace. The invasion of their Zenanas by search parties when the males were abroad; their wholesale expulsion from infected houses and forcible confinement in the segregation camps; the throwing out of their goods and chattels into the streets, where there was nobody to look after them; the breaking open of the locks on their doors, or on their cupand boxes by the lower order of plague officials who went to disinfect their premises in their absence; the making bon-fires of their tables and chairs in the compound of the old Girgaum Police Court as I personally saw one evening, on the ground that they were infected by plague; these and similar hardships were among the true causes of the roits. The conduct of the search party in Madanpoora on Wednesday morning, needlessly hot-headed as it was, precipitated the ignition of the smouldering feelings of the Julahis. I cannot help recalling to memory in this connection the tact and prudence of General Gatacre, again I say without the fear of contradiction that, had he been that day at the head of the Plague Committee, the riot would not have occurred. If he saw that the parents of the Julahi girl resisted her removal to the hospital, that they expressed their resolve to die rather than part with their child; that the members of the Julhai sect were collecting in large numbers to support them, he would, I doubt not, like the prudent and conciliating man he was, have postponed the removal till a later opportunity. He would have had the house watched by the police, or he would have given personal assurances of the girl's safety and good treatment in hospital, or would have adopted some other conciliatory measure to satisfy the parents and allay their fears. But if he thought it necessary to awe the people into obedience of his wishes in his direction, he would have had around him a sufficient body of police or troops to have his authority respected. But the wise General would certainly not have acted with the hot haste which was used by the search party on Wednesday morning, and thus precipitated a riot. Do you doubt the accuracy of the inference I draw? Why, look at the part of wisdom and discretion which General Gatacre played when the Mahomedans opposed *en masse* his proposal to close the Grant Road burial ground. He went among them; heard all they had to say at meetings held for the purpose; he allowed them time; but he finally carried his object into effect without a single head being broken or without a single life being lost. Well done General Gatacre! Look at the immensity of the sacrifice the Mahomedans made of their religious feelings for his sake, for the closing of a burial ground is a question of life and death according to their religious tenets. You will agree with me that there is no one on the present Plague Committee who could have gained such a peaceful triumph as General Gatacre did."

"You seem to be deeply prejudiced against the Plague Committee," said our representative, "do you see no bright shops whatever in the picture?"

The Hindu citizen seemed rather amused by the query: "We are exchanging confidences, any friend; and I would never have been outspoken but for your assurance not to disclose my identity to any one. I have been taking notes of plague operations during the last year and this; and I grieve to say that the contrast, which is to evident, has filled my heart with sorrow Place an Englishman in any position of trust,—and sure enough, he will 'do or die,' as the saying is. In like manner, the members of the Plague Committee have each of them done their best according to their lights; and they are certainly entitled to the best thanks of Government for the energy, zeal, and assiduity with which they have tried to do the duty entrusted to them. But it was a very delicate responsibility that was cast upon them. Have they well discharged it? The public voice would answer unhesitatingly in the negative. As the "Jam-e-Jamshed" suggested the other day, a change in the constitution of the committee is called for by the public interests. It would be cruel to continue the imposition of the burden upon Sir James Campbell, who has well earned his rest by his valuable services in the past. A younger man should be invited to bear the heat and burden of the day in his stead. There is plenty of room for the exercise of youthful energy; for the plague, unfortunately, is extending its ravages."

THE WOUNDED.

The patients in the St. George's Hospital and those in the J. J. Hospital are

...e at 1-30 p.m., you were with the crowd then, ...s were in the shop opposite at 10 o'clock.
The case was then adjourned till the 21st.

THE FORAS ROAD RIOT.

Superintendent Brewin then charged in connection with the Foras Road riot Baker Gazi, Abdul Rahiman ...aiza, Abdul Goofar, Bahadur Badulla, Rahimbux ...akridin, Jelloo Karadi, Abdul Karim Muthay, Mahomed Anif Ali Jan, Imambux Jow, Balia Bairu, Imambux Rassool and Malka Shew with rioting on the 9th instant and causing mischief.

Mr. Brewin applied for a remand in the case and referring to a ruling of the Madras High Court said that he would put Inspector Sanderson in the witness-box to state that he had reliable information that the accused were concerned in the commission of the offence charged against them.

Inspector William Sanderson, examined by Mr. Brewin, stated, that he was doing duty at Byculla. A complaint was preferred to the police on the 9th instant that mischief was caused to the carriage of Mr. Sassoon and that one of the inmates was hurt. Further complaint was made that the same persons who committed that offence also committed riot. As a result of the inquiries he made he was in possession of information that led him to believe that the accused persons were concerned in the commission of those offences, and upon that information he caused the arrests of the accused and other persons. It was necessary that for further investigation of the case there should be a remand.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to Monday, the 21st.

THE RIOT AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Superintendent Brewin next charged Kallan Salarbux, Shanker Narayan, Ismailkhan Mahomedkhan, and Karim Amin with rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in order to deter such public servant in the discharge of his duties.

Superintendent Nolan, examined by Mr. Brewin, said that he received information that telegraph wires on the Bellasis Road were torn down, that preparation was made to cause hurt, and that there was a riot. He knew to his personal knowledge that rioting did take place. From information received he caused the accused persons to be arrested on Friday. He believed that the accused were concerned in the commission of those offences. He had not time to complete his investigations and he therefore applied for an adjournment of the case.

This case was also adjourned till the 21st instant.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

The "Rast Goftar" makes some very sensible remarks in the interests of peace and order: The riots of Wednesday last were, we believe, the saddest thing that could have happened to us at the present moment. Famine, pestilence and war have, within the last two years, given sufficient anxiety and trouble to us all—both to the rulers and the ruled. It is not so very long since famine left us; we are still fast in the grip of pestilence and war; and trade is crippled. These, we may take it are visitations which no human hand could stay. And it behoves our people to remember that these unforeseen and unwelcome visitors—hard to bear as they are by the people—impose no small burden upon our ...shoulders. Calamities like these are a sufficient reason in themselves why we should take every possible opportunity of strengthening and increasing the sympathy and confidence between the governors and the governed. In common, therefore, with all good citizens, we greatly deplore this unfortunate outburst of lawlessness. We are ready to believe that the outrage in question is due to nothing more than an excited state of feeling among the poor—who are also the most illiterate—classes, who suffer the most from the plague regulations. Within the past few days, search-parties have been attacked here and there; until the matter ...ulminated in the very painful incidents of Wednesday last. No doubt some of the measures for stamping out the plague are not quite suited to the habits and modes of life of our people,—intensely conservative as the masses are. But it should be remembered that Government feel themselves bound to carry out the measures in the best interests of the country, notwithstanding that they impose no small additional burden upon Government. We may also rest assured that Government will not let the plague regulations to exist a moment longer than they are necessary for expelling this foul disease from the land.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is more outspoken and interprets the wishes and views of the masses of the people: Yet another deplorable incident in connection with plague operations! It seems to be the misfortune of this Presidency to be subjected from time to time to occurrences as tragic in their nature as they are most lamentable in their effects. In common with all our law abiding citizens we deplore the outburst which led to the shedding of much innocent blood, and to the dogged resistance to authority for a time. But let us try and see now that quiet and order are restored, and for which we have to congratulate the Government, for at no previous occasion had there been displayed such firmness and promptitude, how far those who participated in the riotous disturbance were at fault, and how far they were provoked into taking law into their own hands? Here it may be not inopportune to inquire whether or not it is it a fact that for some weeks past the population generally, and specially the ignorant and more fanatic section of it, was expressing its dissatisfaction approval at certain measures adopted by the plague authorities, and getting itself intefinely vexed on the account. That all preventive measures for stamping out epidemic are in their nature harsh and inconvenient may be admitted at once. But admitting this fact, was it not the duty of those concerned to carry on their search and other operations with something like sympathy and conciliation? How is it then that there were cases every where in the native town of *loolum* by the underlings, including blackmailing? Did dot the poor complain of the very harsh and oppressive manner in which they were said to be turned out of plague affected houses, their small housenold belongings were unfeelingly thrown out on the public roads in a fashion which at any rate could not be said to be excusable? Is it or is it not a fact that even people with no fever were carried away to the hospitals; that cases of simple fever and other diseases were created as plague cases. That people were in this manner and other ways exceedingly harrassed and their patience tried to a point beyond all ordinary human forbearance. And is it or is it not a fact that the employment, till a couple of days before the riot took place, of European soldiers had a very uneasy effect on the minds of the poor? Whether they played pranks here and there as soldiers are apt to, and of which there are gossips numerous, we do not care to inquire. That is not our point. Our point is this: whether the very fact of the employment of European soldiers, after last years incident at Poona, was wise; and if wise, whether due precautions were taken to disarm all vexation and exasperation created in the breasts of the poorest masses? Again, it may be asked whether the very latest proposal for registering deaths which take place under certain inspections of dead bodies did not aggravate the existing situation? Here too, it may be questioned whether at a time, when the Government were aware of the prevalence of great uneasiness among the people, was it wise to give currency to proposals the very publicity of which acted like a spark to gunpowder? If all those be facts is it not reasonable to understand the cause of the outburst? We are not going to justify it. Far from it. But we are simply tracing the causes which have led to it. And the question we have to ask is simply this whether by a less harsh and more conciliating and sympathetic policy the Government might not have achieved infinitely better results and earned the lasting gratitude of the people instead of being abused and its authority assailed in the way it was on Wednesday last? That is the question. If the question is to be answered in the affirmative, then, it, may be further asked, whether the outburst, be it premeditated or not, could be called riot or resentment?

The *Guirati* ridicules the idea that any educated native was at the bottom of the disturbances; and traces the causes of it to the unsympathetic attitude of the Plague Committee: For more than a month past there have been signs of uneasiness in Bombay, and those symptoms have been growing more and more ominous during the last fortnight. All sorts of rumours were afloat in the city, and it can scarcely be said that Wednesday's out-break was altogether an unexpected contingency, though its precise direction, time and locale were hardly foreseen by any one. The Hon. Mr. Mehta gave expression at a meeting of the Legislative Council to the general feeling of anxiety immediately after his return to India. Mr. Justice Budruddin's speech at the Justices' meeting was an emphatic indication of the direction in which things were gradually tending. Two or three small disturbances, that took place within the last two weeks were, it seems, the precursors of the coming storm. Native papers were unjustly taken to task last year for giving publicity to incidents that were freely talked about in the whole native town and which subsequently formed the subject of magisterial enquiry. This year too complaints have not been wanting, but with the deplorably growing tendency to confound cause and effect, for which peaceful and law-abiding Poona has frightfully suffered, the complaints have not gained adequate publicity in the native press of this city. And having regard to the most precious amendments which have been recently incorporated in sec. 505, we doubt if native papers will dare ventilate grievances in future, which properly speaking they should have full liberty to bring to the notice of the authorities without any fear of the prison cell, even if they are found after regular tequiry to be unground. At last the pent-up feelings found a out-let in a very lamentable riot, and what occurred in 1893 happened last Wednesday. Perfectly innocent men and even women have, we are sorry, fallen victims to excited fury. This occurrency, coming as it does after the disaster at Sinnar, is, indeed, very sad. Fortunately owing to the admirable foresight and praiseworthy courage of Mr. Dastur and the pravery of the police, the riots were not prolonged as in Calcutta, nor did they assume more alarming dimensions as in 1893, and the city has in consequence been saved from a greater calamity. No educated or respectable member had any thing to do with the riot at Calcutta or the tragedies in Poona and Sinnar, and in justice to the Mahomedan community it will be admitted that only one section and that toovery ignorant and quite unable to appreciate plague measures was responsible for the disturbance.

The *India n Spectator* stands alone in its glory among its native contemporaries in entertaing the belief that there were influential wire-pullers behind the scenes of Wednesday's disturbance, and that the mob seemed to has been tutored for wide-spread mischief that day: But for the prompt action of the authorities, the riot that broke out on Wednesday, in Madanpura and round about, would have grown much more serious. It was serious enough even as it went—a disgrace to all concerned. And who were these? Not the wretched Julais, so much nor their straggling Hindu neighbours, as some miscreants behind them, to judge from the plan of operations, happily frustrated in time, thanks to the Magistrate Mr. Dastur's presence of mind and the resolute stand made by the Police. The mob seems to have been tutored for widespread mischief that day and perhaps the days following, and a dead set upon Europeans, as Europeans, determined upon. A situation so utterly repugnant to law and order is not to be tolerated one moment longer than it could be overcome with every resource available to Government. We regret a number of men had to be shot dead on Wednesday, but hope the sin of their blood-shed will find out the guilty creatures primarily to blame for it. This riot is another comment on the childishness of the faith which leads some of our officials to work through "educated leaders of society." These leaders, as shown during years past, have acquired very little hold over the masses, whilst the actual leaders often mislead them, standing on no higher level than the masses themselves. Let us now see what the Government of Bombay are being punished for, in their conduct of the plague campaign. Having reproved our own countrymen unreservedly, we can look into the shortcomings of the other side with more freedom. And here we must state at once that the Bombay Plague Committee and their methods of work have very nearly disconcerted the public of Bombay. Our fellow townsmen the intellegent no less than the ignorant, are growing sick of the purposeless interference with their movements, that some of the Plague Rules impose, and which the working of these rules by stupid or venal servitors help to intensify. What with rushes into private houses when the male members are away pestering patients down with ordinary ailments, such as fever, cough, rheumatism, measles, dysentery; fussing over them, and frightening their relatives, threatening to carry off the patients, catching hold of the poor in the streets and elsewhere, thrusting the thermometer into their mouths wantonly destroying property—these and other complaints to say nothing of petty corruption to which the system lends itself so easily—have filled the air for weeks. The inhabitants of Bombay seem almost driven to despair; and the poor especially feel worried to death. No wonder then they seek redress or deliverance from a plague worse than the epidemic; that they have begun to defy authority and to paralyse business in town. They argue in their simple way—"Here we are cooped up in Bombay, prevented from going out. And when we submit to this semi-imprisonment, we are treated as worse than criminals, left at the mercy of petty tyrants every hour of the day" That this is a genuine grievance, we are not disposed to doubt; that it is being made capital out of in some quarters appears equally probable. For those who have eyes to see the situation is sufficiently threatening. The people have given fair warning so far. Have the authorities taken the warning in good part? The fact is, as the *Bombay Gazette* justly put it the other day, our Plague Committee have neither touch nor grasp. It works like a machine—grind, grind, grind—forgetting it has to deal with human beings swayed by ideals not always its own. The Plague Committee means well, of course. But it does things very much amiss in its blundering kindliness. And the Government of Bombay? Why, so far as the plague goes, it is the Committee that governs that people. What then is to be done? So far as this writer has been able to ascertain popular feeling, it seems to be very much in favour of reverting to the Municipal sway. That, however, does not appear feasible at this stage. In the first place the Plague Committee is the Government's own pet, its *alter ego*. To abolish it, means loss of "prestige" to Government, we suppose, and Government worships this fetish with all its strength. The Englishman knows he is never in the wrong, before he has a thorough good thrashing or a regular explosion under his feet. Disguise the fact as one may, there cannot be much doubt that whilst the Plague Committee is spending inkhs after inkhs, it is neither giving satisfaction to any class or any large number of individuals, nor is it able to show remarkable results in the attempt to arrest the upward march of the plague. It would be tedious to once more go over the the old tale of the sins of omission and commission of the present Plague Commitee almost throughrut its existence. At no time during the crisis did it seem to know its mind fully or to have made a resolve to pursue any one policy consistently and thoroughly. Between the Plague Committee and the Corporation the work of cleansing and disinfecting the town, as a whole has been sadly neglected—the best evidence of which lies in the fact that of the sums spent by the Plague Committee till November last, only about 15 per cent was spent on disinfection work. But by far the question of most importance that may be added to those which, Mr. Reginald Gilbert said, have to be answered by the Plague Committee, is as to why they have not as yet seen their way to utilizing the services of private gentlemen volunteering themselves.

CATTLE DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

The followng proclamation issued by the Government of South Australia for the purpose of preventing the introduction of rinderpest from India has been ...epublished by the Government of Bombay:—

"By virtue of the provisions of 'The Stock Diseases Act, 1888,' I, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, for the purpose of preventing the introduction into South Australia of the disease in cattle known as rinderpest or cattle plague, do hereby prohibit, for a period of two years, the importation or introduction into South Australia from India of cattle, sheep, camels, goats, deer, the carcass of any stock, the whole or any part of the wool, skin, hide, bones, hair, horns, hoofs, or other portion of the carcass of any stock, and hay, straw, litter, manure, and fittings: And I declare that all cattle, sheep, camels, goats, deer, the carcass of any stock, or any part thereof, and all fodder and fittings (except returned fodder and fittings, to be dealt with as hereinafter mentioned), if brought to any port in South Australia contrary to this proclamation, may be seized by an inspector and forfeited and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may direct: And I also declare that all returned fodder and fittings shipped in connection with horses exported from Australia to India may be admitted into South Australia on a permit by the Chief Inspector of Stock after such treatment or disinfection as he may direct but not otherwise: And I direct that this proclamation shall take effect from the day of the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*.

"Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, 28th March, at 11 a.m.

I.—Questions asked by Honourable members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1893 (a Bill for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion).

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

(1) A Bill for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion—Second Reading.

(2) A Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890—Third Reading.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

FEBRUARY 23—Lieutenant F. H. Elderton, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, has been appointed to the command of R. I. M. S. Mayo, and proceeded to Aden by mail steamer of the 26th February.

FEBRUARY 28—With the sanction of the Government of India, the following appointments are made subprotem, with effect from the 26th February:—Captain A Gwyn, Deputy Director, to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Captain P. J. Faila, Assistant Director, to be Deputy Director of the R. I. Marine; Commander W. Chandler, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, to be Assistant Director of the R. I. Marine; Commander G. E. Holland, on general duty, Bombay Dockyard, to be Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

MARCH 5—Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine, arrive at Bombay on the 5th instant and assumed charged of his office.

MARCH 8—Assistant Engineer W. Madge, R. I. M. S. Minto, has been granted one year's leave out of India, on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th February.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

PRESENTATION OF A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. I. O'CALLAGHAN.

THE representatives of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways met together, yesterday afternoon, in the General Traffic Manager's Office, to bid farewell to Mr. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager of the Railways, on the eve of his retirement. Among those present on the occasion were Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. and Mr. Crommelin, Traffic Manager, Mr. D. H. Powell, Traffic Superintendent, Rajputna-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, Chief Engineer, Mr. H. M. Steuart, Acting Traffic Manager, Mr. R. A. English, Chief Auditor and Accountant, Dr. H. Deane, Chief Medical Officer, Mr. A. C. Owen, Secretary to the Agent, Mr F. W. Hanson, Assistant to the General Traffic Manager, Mr. E. T. Robinson, Acting Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Mr. R. N. Medley, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. J. Franklin, Telegragh Superintendent, Surat, Mr. Brijmohan Lall, Superintendent, General Traffic Manager's Office, Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, Grant Road, Mr. Cursetjee A. Station Master, Church Gate, Mr. F. W. Martin, Messrs. S. Gomes, H. Green, K. P. Banerjee, Bazonjee Pallonjee, K. G. Mukarjee, Madan Gopal, B.A., Pooran Chand, and other.

Mr. Brijmohan Lall, Superintendent, General Traffic Manager's Office and chairman of the committee, presided, and in opening the proceedings of the meeting said:—Mr. O'Callaghan,—When, about the end of January last, it was known that you were about to retire from the service, a general desire was expressed by both the indoor and outdoor staff that you should not be allowed to leave India without some mark of the appreciation they have of the unfailing consideration you have always shown towards them. After a good deal of consideration it was decided to present you with a farewell address and testimonial, and it is for this purpose, ladies and gentlemen, that we have met here this day. It is to be regretted that the presence of the plague in Bombay should have prevented many of our up-country friends to come and take part in the ceremony. Nevertheless, I have been commissioned by them and by all the other traffic staff of the entire system to convey to you our deep sense of gratitude, and to add how keenly we feel the departure from our midst of a chief who had won our respect and high esteem by his ability, leniency, consideration, and justice. (Hear, hear.) Five and twenty years we've come and gone since the Government of India was pleased to appoint you as the first Traffic Officer of the first State Railway in India, which by its subsequent extensions and absorptions of other lines has become what is now known as the R.-M. Railway System. The organization which you then initiated has since served as an example on all the State Railways in India. But this is not all. I may add the present Traffic Superintendents of the principal State lines in India had received their training under you. We may thus fairly call you "Father of the Traffic Department of State Railways." (Cheers.) Impressed by the success achieved on the R.-M. Railway by your able management, our Board of Directors, with the concurrence of the Government of India, were pleased to appoint you as the General Traffic Manager of all lines under their control when in 1885 the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was taken over by that company. The growth of the company's business during your thirteen years' tenure of office is, we take it, in itself an additional proof of your able management. We had hoped that you would remain our chief for many years longer. It had, however, been willed otherwise. We are sincerely sorry that the occasion for us to bid you good-bye has come so soon. As an expression of our respect and high esteem I now, on behalf of the entire staff, beg to ask your acceptance of the address which my friend, Mr. De Sa, will presently, read, together with the small tokens accompanying the same, for, Mrs. O'Callaghan. Wishing Mrs. O'Callaghan and yourself a pleasant and safe voyage and happy return to England to live in happiness for many, many years to come, I call upon Mr. De Sa to read the address.

Mr. De Sa then read the following address:—Mr. Ignatius O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. Sir,—We, the representatives of the subordinate staff of the Traffic Department, approach you to-day to bid you farewell on your retirement from the company's service, and in doing so to express on behalf of the entire staff our deep sense of the feelings of sincere regret at the loss of so kind and generous a chief. Your considerate treatment of the staff has at all times been characterized by a British sense of justice, and no words can express the deep sorrow we feel in saying good-bye to one whose unvarying kindness and ready sympathy has at all times helped us to bear our burdens. Of your valuable services to the Government of India and the company, it is perhaps not for our provinces to speak, but we may be pardoned for saying that it is in a great measure due to your able management of the Traffic Department of the metre gauge portion of this Railway since its opening for traffic in 1873 and of the entire system since the amalgamation of the broad and metre gauge sections in January, 1885, that the Railway has prospered to the extent it has, and reached its present proud position as to-day. Your memory will be dear to us and your name a household word, which will at all times stimulate in us the desire to do our duty and walk in the light you have set before us, and we will endeavour to raise ourselves to a truer and nobler manhood. In wishing you God-speed it is our earnest prayer that the Universal Father may in His infinite mercy spare you for many years in health, to be a blessing to others as you have been to us in this land of your sojourn, and nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to see you in the near future on the Directorate of this Railway. We feel certain that the grateful feelings which you have earned by your kindness and consideration, and your ever ready desire to redress any just grievance will ever be a bond between you and ourselves. We beg to ask your kind acceptance of this inadequate expression of our respect and high esteem for yourself together with the small tokens accompanying for Mrs. O'Callaghan, and in wishing you both a safe voyage, a happy reunion with your family and friends, and a long and prosperous life in the Home land, we beg to subscribe ourselves your grateful and obedient Servants, &c.

Mr. Brijmohan Lall then presented the address in a heavy silver casket richly chased and also present a large silver bowl and a silver tea service. Mrs. O'Callaghan was also presented with an opal diamond bracelet and a valuable pearl necklace.

Mr. O'Callaghan, who seemed greatly touched, in reply said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank the members of the Traffic Staff present here and all those others not here on this occasion, but on whose behalf Mr. Brijmohan Lall has spoken, for the address which has just been read and for the very complimentary terms in which I have been spoken of in the well delivered and well expressed little speech of Mr. Brijmohan Lall. Mrs. O'Callaghan, too, has asked me to say how gratified she is that I should not be allowed to leave the line without the evidence of the goodwill of those who have worked under me so long and so well, which is afforded by this ceremony. I have to thank you also on my own behalf and on that of Mrs. O'Callaghan for the extremely handsome presents which you are giving us in addition to your flattering address. We shall always prize these tokens of your kindly regard, which will help to keep alive the memory of the good friends we have made in India. Will you convey my heartfelt thanks also to those of the Traffic Staff who have shared with you in giving us this pleasure and who have been prevented either from duty or owing to the restrictions which have now to be imposed in consequence of the condition of the public health from being present on this occasion? I feel under a deep obligation to you for the graceful way in which you have expressed your regret that my official connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be coming to an end. I can sincerely assure you that the sorrow at parting is not one-sided, and that I know that it will be a painful wrench when the ship has weighed anchor and I realise, as I cannot till then, that I have left behind my Indian friends and the ties that has done such good work under me. I have been receiving lately letters from some of the oldest hands on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of those who joined the service soon after I did myself when that line was in its infancy, giving expression to, what I am certain are, very sincere feelings of regret at my departure. These letters have touched me deeply. In those old days when the line was young, I enjoyed opportunities of close acquaintance with the staff at the stations. Since then the line has grown and it has now developed into one of the largest systems, and as my charge has increased in extent my personal relations with the staff have become more and more restricted. I have always looked upon this unavoidable result with sincere regret. Reference is made in your address to the successful management of the Traffic Department of the railways under my charge in the last 25 years, and I am given credit for having done much to raise the B. B. and C. I. Railway to its present proud position of prosperity. I trust that there are some grounds—I believe there are—for what is said on this head, but I must bear testimony to the equal share of praise which is due to the co-operation of zealous loyal and well conducted staff. I have been much struck, in the letters referred to above, in certain conversations which I have had with various members of the Traffic Staff during my last tour on the line, by expressions that are used in the address to which I am now replying by a dominant note which is very gratifying to me as it seems to me to show that a great deal of the kindly feeling and consideration which has been shown towards me is due to two causes, which are as follows:—"In the first place I have ever endeavoured when a man had done really good and deserving work to ensure that it should be recognized and rewarded for the knowledge that good work appreciated is an incentive to fresh efforts to zeal, and the growth of a wholesome trust between the working staff and their officers. "Secondly" I have always striven to remember, no matter what strictness might be necessary for the maintenance of discipline, that those I had to deal with of all degrees were not mere machines, but men like myself, fellow human beings, with notions of right and wrong according to their customs and feelings which, like my own, were entitled to respect. In quitting this country it is a great happiness to me to feel assured, as I do, that I am leaving my Traffic Department in the hands of officers who are actuated by similar sentiments and who may be relied on to treat the staff with consideration and sympathy in their troubles. I can commend you with confidence to Messrs. Crommelin, Powell, and Steuart who are officers on whose justice and consideration you can thoroughly depend. I thank you again from the bottom of my heart on my own behalf and that of Mrs. O'Callaghan for the very cordial wishes with which you send us on our way to our native land.

A photo of the whoil assembly was then taken and the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest on and off the Kathiawar Coast. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Deesa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere it is above. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Akola and the lowest 52° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant. The skies are cloudy at Karachi and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate the existence of a small area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Ratnagiri, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather to the west-north westwards of Sind appear to be unsettled also.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·830
Temperature of the Air	degree 80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	69%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudcd—10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of wind	N, NNW, N, E, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 167

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Beswada, 3,270 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed on Saturday last, for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,162 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 730 tons, Captain F W Fox, sailed on Saturday last, for Colombo via coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE s s Bedovin, 2,245 tons, Captain J Godwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New York (29th January) via Gibraltar, Port Said and Aden, with a cargo of 26,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 10th March with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Lyle, Mr Hunter, Captain Drake, Miss Cartarel, Mrs Faulkner, Mr Johnstone, Revd Dr Sutton, Mrs Sutton and child, Mr Menzies, Miss Menzies, Mr Brosianer, Surgeon Col, Caldecott, Miss Harland, Captain Fry, Captain Neilson, Mr Barrow and 11 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mrs Hammond, Miss Hammond, Mrs Phillips, Rev Haythornwaite, two children, Miss Haythornwaite, Mr Hathornwaite, two children, and infant, Mrs Smith, Mrs Wilkins, child, infant and ayah, and Captain Fell. For New York—Mrs Leadingham and infant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Sindhana	2074	Collins	N F		M & Co
E	Othello	3217	Rogers	N F		M & Co
C	Drachenfels	1574	Klingwitz	Karachi	15-3	G & Co
D	Clan Macrae	1546	Elliot	N F		Muir & Co
F	Dahia	3438	Peck	N F		M & Co
H	4 J detos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	15-3	F Hopcr
L	Ponsai	55	Ahmed			S & Co
N	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	11-3	W & A G & Co
P	Zampa	1525	Chisholm	Hamburg		Bombay Co
Q	Peruila	946	Rickford	Zanzibar		M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	847	Faker	N F	14-3	S & Co
Kaveri	852	Ismail			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Branksome Hall	2555	Hood	Karachi		E Bates & Co
3	Aphrodite	2508	Meagan	Dunkirk	23-3	W & A G & Co
4	Veronia	1950	Iocque	Chilan	15-3	P & O S N Co
7	Cart age	2893	London	Aden	19-3	P & O S N Co
8	Blue Cross	1904	Storm	Liverpool		Bombay Co
9	Vindobona	2589	Androvich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	26-3	P & O S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Iran	4066	Hughes	Marseilles	11-3	E B & Co
15	Brindisi	206	Watkins			P & O S N Co
16	Courland	700	Lenton	Natal	23-3	D A & Co

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Eclipse	3250 tons gross	Inglefield	Royal Navy

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Bedovin s	Jodwin	New York, Jan 29
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, March 10
13	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, Feb 21
	Den of Airlee s	Singer	London via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Armenia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c
	Egypt s	Briscoe	Marseilles
	Kapurthala s	Fry	Colombo, &c
	Benwada s	Smith	Akyab
	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta

The steamer Dwarka, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Caledonia s, 3529, Andrews
Fitzpatrick s, 3927, Greggan
Blue Cross s, 1858, Torm
Armenia s, 2218, Shanklin
Otuello s, 3327, Rogers
Istrar s, 2979, McKay
Iran s, 4066, Hughes
Aphrodite s, 2568, Morgan
Drachenfels s, 1574, Kennewegg
Zampa s, 1525, Chisholm
Kt. Bach for s, 6052, Freggatt
Clan Macrae s, 1681, Hill of
Hedley s, 1489, Craggs
Vindobena s, 2589, Androvich
Ancona s, 1993
Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Ve ona s, 1858, Tocque
Courland s, 700, Lenton
Setos s, 1246, Jacobs
Carthage s, 2893, London
Brindisi s, 2251, Watkins
Afghan s, 1349, Barton—(repairing)
Dynomene sp, 1815, Snoddon
Ras alhs s, 1769, Moore
Radley s, 1984, Tallock
Trelyon s, 1599

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Eclipse, Inglefield
H M S Cossack, Fraser
H M S Plassy, Prance
H M S Pigeon, Mawbray
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulc Tenasserim, Fleet
R I M S Canning, Rose
Mermaid (Dredger), D'Costa

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

"How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

That Tired Feeling AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

BEWARE of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, IN SMALL, GLASS PHIALS.

General Agents H. E. ODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent PRIZE BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
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GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

1884 Dry Imperial MOËT & CHANDON

CHAMPAGNES.

SHIPPED BY MOET AND CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

ESTABLISHED 1743.

DRY IMPERIAL.

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

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RETAIL AGENTS: MESSRS. DENISON & CO., 88, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

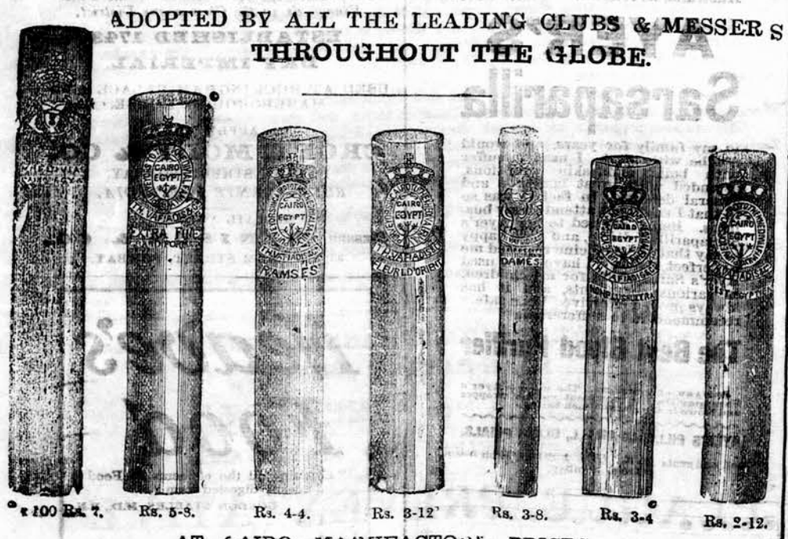
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & COS.'

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12.

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ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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HUNTLY & BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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CLOCKS.

CLOCKS.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, have a large collection of Clocks suitable for all purposes.

TOWER and TURRET CLOCKS with one, two or four dials.
TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS, as illustrated.
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&c., &c., &c.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Sal Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.

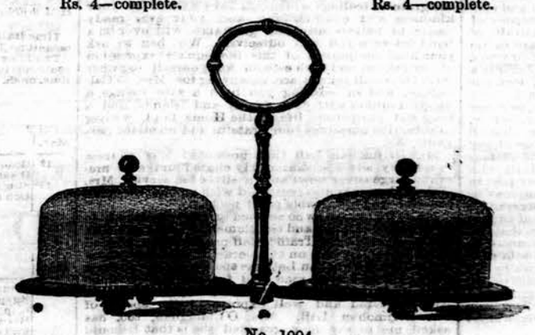
No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1282.
Exceedingly pretty looking Butter pot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1264
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated : net.
Rs. 12—complete.

No. 962.
Gem or Biscuit box ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.



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Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

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NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
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Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
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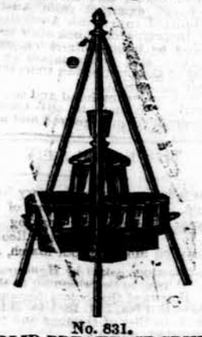

No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

R. DITMAR.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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